of his collar, that his mistress was Mary Per-

"Mary Percival!" Delicious name! She

must be young and beautiful. We saw her

clogs. They were about the length of one's

middle finger. Out of these articles alone we

twenty (boys' loves are always advanced in

years), with small, chiselled features, like a

Grecian goddess, waves of silken hair, and so

forth. It was a singular circumstance (as some

at no definite understanding with regard to her

eves. Everybody was positive, would have

staked his existence, as to what they were not.

They were neither black, blue, hazel, pink,

green, nor gray; not large, nor small, nor long,

eves beat us. What then were they? Had she

eyes? Of course. There were her books, and

her harp, to prove it. We had to leave the

Lots were solemnly drawn, in order to decide

who should be in love with Mary Percival, and

the two longest happening (as Mickey Creagh,

who held them, announced) to be of the same

length, this lucky circumstance became the

parent of one of the prettiest fights of the half,

the result being that the unconscious damsel fell

to the lot of Boss Twigge, the son of a London

alderman, a big hulking fellow of the upper

school, who immediately cut the initials of "M.

P." inside the lid of his desk, and became hope-

Eagerly was the next dinner-hour anticipated

for not a doubt visited the mind of anybody that

the mysterious beauty would show. We were

disappointed. Styles and Queen Mob appeared

as usual; not so Mary Percival. She never did

her luggage, and occasionally seeing a minute

portion of dinner, such as you might offer to a

pining dicky-bird, sent carefully up, before any-

Soon, however, strange, sometimes contra

dictory, rumors erept into circulation, having

reference alike to the person, character, and

general habits of the beautiful recluse. Nobody

that Queen Mob, and a stolid maid from North-

natural burr, and was forbidden to discourse in

The barriers opposed to our curiosity had the

accustomed effect of quickening the same, and

already the matter became tinged with the de-

lightful hue of romance. Mary Percival was

forthwith promoted to the position of an en-

chanted princess, held in thrall by a wicked old

fairy (Queen Mob), who was aunt to a weak,

but well-meaning monarch (Styles), who, enga-

ged in occult studies, had, with inconceivable

stupidity for so gifted a man, left the affairs of

his house and kingdom entirely to the control of

the aged and malevolent relative in question .-

Plots were laid for the emancipation of the dis-

tressed princess, and we even went the length

of taunting Boss Twigge for not attempting

something on behalf of his lady. Boss, however,

This mode of treating the matter, though it

amused, did not satisfy us; and some of the more

practical individuals among us resolved to trace

out the mystery. Charley Lysons, of the lower

school-who was rather a pet of Queen Mob's

-took courage to question that lady on the sub-

a rebuff as effectually stopped any further in-

Better success attended a combined assault

upon the fidelity of a small kitchen maid, with

whom we sometimes exchanged gestures of pas-

sionate attachment, as she passed to and fro

across an area commanded by the playground.

From her we learnt by degrees that Mary Per-

cival was a reality, a living creature, a woman

a lady-and a young one. One by one, the mys-

terious attributes with which we had invested

her were, by Hester Moggs, quietly stripped

away. Her beauty, however, remained. Fact

or fiction could not injure that. Hester Mogge's

utmost eloquence could not vulgarize the little

perfect mouth, the even, glistening teeth, the

"But the eyes, Hester-how about the eyes ?"

Hester assumed a look of horror and sniffed

"Now, don't be silly, child"-the speaker was

twelve, and Hester five-and-twenty-" tell us

about the eyes-the eyes! Oh, Hester, don't

Hang the girl! she was always hearing

So, gradually, the secret parrowed itself to

one feature. About this there could be no longer

There was something odd about Mary Perci-

This conclusion arrived at, curiosity rose to

fever pitch. We put in practice every possible

means to gratify it, taking infinitely more pains

than you would believe possible, if you have

never observed how a mystery grows by dis-

cussion into something grand and marvellous .-

We cultivated the G. P. B.'s, who were, or pre-

go, darling Hester-here's a ribb-"

peremptorily declined.

vestigations in that quarter.

dimpled chin.

any question-

val's eyes!

that, were the only parties admitted to her pre-

rland, who could speak nothing but he

that she was in the house.

point unsettled.

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EDMUND DEACON,

HENRY PETERSON.

WEITTER FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, BY MRS. M. F. TUCKER.

Now how doubly blest are we Me and mine are numbered three Heaven looked on us and smiled, God hath given us a child.

She is faultless-she is fair. Soft and brown her silken hair. And her eves are violets, hid Underneath a snowy lid; Rosy lips and teeth of pearl, Hath our little baby girl.

From her cradle now I see, Chubby hands are reached to me. With the sweet beseeching air Of a deep unuttered prayer; And I fold her to my breast, She caressing and caressed

I am looking-looking far, Where the mist-wreathed islands are, Dotting the untraversed sea Of our darling's destiny, Where the groves of spice and palm, Yield her bleming-yield her balr

I am listening, and I hear Whispers for her maiden ear Words inaudible and low, That their import none may know, Yet the still interpreter Makes them beautiful for he

I am thinking of the tide Whereupon her boat must glide; And I shudder, for I know Where the purest waters flow, Where the smoothest current rolls There are quicksands—there are shoals

Could a love, all unexpressed. Render the beloved blest. Could we guard Fate's secret spring. Future years would only bring Cloudless skies, and thornless flowers

QUEEN STORK.

A SCHOOLBOY'S STORY.

Many curious things happened in the four care I passed at old Styles's (said Master Balour, thoughtfully); but perhaps the funniest go all, was that business of the girl with the yel--black eyes! Yes, Miss Houlton, you'll open er blue ones a good deal wider yet. What do an think of a whole school—seventy-three felwe—nine day-pupils, and two G. P. B.'s"What are G. P. B.'s 1"

Gentlemen-Parlor-Boarders. The name just to take down their conceit. What o you think of all these being left to the entire control of a girl of nineteen-managed by her ingle hand? And a precious tight one it proved. You must wait.

Styles, as I told you, was often ill, and quite acapable at these times of taking any part, lowever triffing, in the management of the school. It was some-what do you call it?cerebral affection, originally induced by over-tudy at college; and it recurred at intervale, throughout his life. Nothing but complete reese availed him during the continuance of these attacks, which sometimes lasted only for a day or two, when again he was as well as ever. This state of things was, of course, well known to the fellows' governors and friends; but such was Styles's reputation as a scholar, and maker of scholars, that it did no damage to the school, which was always chock-full, and chaps waiting

When Styles was laid up, business was bused on, somehow, in a muddled way, by two resident under-masters, a daily French one, and

Queen Mob was an elderly relation of Styles's, who looked after the house matters, counted the linen, did the bills, and a lot of other things Styles would not condescend to; told tales of the boys, and always sported a mob-cap—whence her name. She was a stern old lady, with an intense hatred and distrust of all schoolbeys, dealing with them as with a race of young lunaties, every one of whose actions and words was a natural subject of suspicion, and to be received with rebuke and control. She had—apart from this weakness—lots of sense, but no grammar to speak of; had early in life discarded the has an absurb encumbrance, and always, after grace, directed the servant to take off the kivers." She had come, originally, on a visit for three days, and had, at the time I speak of, stopped seventeen years longer.

Other visitors, for shorter periods, not unfrequently appeared at Styles's. He was, we heard, capital bost; and the G. P. B.'s, who were metimes honored with invitations to the nine clock suppers, came away highly pleased with their entertainment.

Styles always gave his visitors the choice of dining in the school or the study, and we generally found, especially when they happened to be of the more curious sex, that they preferred the former, in which case they sat at the top of the table, with Styles, Queen Mob, and the senior naster, and had all sorts of jolly little things, that made our boiled mutton, and rice-pudding with a dab of salt butter upon it, look rather queer. Our banquets were of Queen Mob's in-vention (anything was good enough for a schooloy!), and Styles never interposed in any dostic details, being, to do him justice, utterly indifferent as to what was provided for himself.

It's my belief some of us would have been starred in Queen Mob's time, if it hadn't been tended to be, as ignorant as ourselves-we

Will was a superannuated servitor of the ble holidays-we watched the window of the establishment, who was permitted to retain—in mysterious princess, visible from one side of the private life—the privilege of purchasing stale playground every day for hours, relieving guard cakes and mouldyish fruit-pies at a shop in the like sentinels, and reporting such faint indicatown, and retailing them in the school, at the tions of a living occupancy as had been observed sown, and retaining the burner during the expiring watch. These, to be sure, cent., and a stomach-ache.

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1858.

window-sill. The "princess" (as we got to call or fourth half of my stay at the school, that there arrived a very mysterious visitor-a lady. her) tended these herself; and, on more than She came, intending to pass a considerable time: that we knew, for she brought with her a whole ful, as almost to drive the more susceptible of lot of boxes, a large case of books, a harp, and her admirers frantic, glistened out from behind a Newfoundland dog, which faithful and ferothe window curtains, plucked a decayed leaf, or

At last, after five weeks' expectation and

conjecture, our impatience was partially rewarded. One beautiful evening in the middle of August,

came them-from the jacketed throng, their structed to look like Wellingtons,) forming ob- arm. one afterwards remarked) that we could arrive jects of overt ridicule and secret envy to those

One lucky chap was left at home. Me. I had got into a row for pitching into Bartle Goldsmidt-an impudent young Hebrew, who shot a pellet into my eye in school. The smart threw nor round, nor anything that imagination could me off my guard, and bang went my Gradus at devise. We settled every other feature. The Bartle's head! Styles didn't much mind fighting at proper times, but he objected to it in school hours, as interfering with study, so we were both caned, Bartle was sent to bed and I was detained from the evening walk, and consoled myself with "The Castle of Otranto."

There were some tamarisk-bushes at the end of the playground, just enough to make a comfortable arbor for any fellow who didn't mind capuching on the ground at their roots; and under one of these I was lying reading, when the odd thing happened that I'm going to tell you. I had just got to-

"'Alas! thou mistakest,' said Matilda, sighing; 'I am Manfred's daughter; but no dangers await me. "Amazement!' said Theodore; 'but last night

I blessed myself for yielding thee the service thy gracious compassion so charitably returns me now.'
"'Still thou art in an error,' said the prinness; 'but this is no time for explanation. Fly,

virtuous youth.' " Suddenly the distant voice of Styles interruptcome; and but for having noticed the arrival of ed the passionate dialogue. My heart stood still. The "Castle of Otranto" was a proscribed

work. Silence, however, succeeded, and I eager-

body else was helped, we mightn't have known ly resumed: "A deep and hollow groan startled the prin-

cess and Theodore.

They listened, but perceiving no further noise, they both concluded it the effect of penthad actually set eyes upon her. It was thought up vapors; and the princess carried Theo (how, I thought, could be permit it?)-"to a complete suit, he was conducted by Matilda to Avoid the town,' said the princess.

"Theodore flung himself at her feet, and, seizing her lily hand, which with struggles she suffered him to kiss, he vowed on the earliest opportunity to-get himself knighted."

I had just reached this amazing climax, when again the voice of Styles came upon the breeze. Carefully putting saide the sprays of my tamarisk, I peeped through. What do you think I

Styles-and Mary Percival!

Yes, the beautiful princess, wearied at last of her bower, was coolly walking down the playground by the master's side—not leaning on his arm, though-no! I saw directly she wasn't of the leaning sort. I hate describing people, especially women, more particularly pretty women, and I can't this. I can better tell you what she was not. She wasn't tall, that is not above the middle height; she wasn't a bit like Queen Mob: she had nothing angular about her; every line was sweeping, rounded, and this she set upon the ground with what some of you poet chaps would call an "expression." It ject of the strange inmate, but encountered such said just as plainly as you can speak, "Here I choose to step, let the whole world oppose me."

> She had splendid dark hair, arranged in a deep band upon her white neck. The face, as far as it could be seen, exceeded our most romantic dreams; chin, mouth, and half the cheek and nose were visible enough, but, round the brow she wore a curious broad fillet, made like the half-mask worn by harlequins. She wasn't blindfolded, you understand. There were large circular holes cut for the eyes, and round these were, first a crimson, then a yellow rim, imparting a ghastly and horrible expression, such as it is impossible to describe.

She walked with her little head inclined forward, and her white hands clasped tight together-something in the attitude of the adoring sainte in a pieture.

Not having seen me go down the playground. they no doubt believed it wholly deserted, and came slowly on, turning mechanically when they reached the tamarisks, instead of coming round, yet passing so close that the princess's light dress brushed the sprays. Styles was reading to her in a low, earnest voice. And what do you think it was? A Greek play! It's as true as I sit here. The "Alcestia" of Euri-

I was rather forward in Greek, and I knew what he was saying. I won't bother you with the Greek, but my crib gives it thus:

Here. Surely thy wife Alcestis is not dead ? Herc. But do you speak of her as dead or living ? Admet. She is and she is not and I am wretched

The princess clasped her hands to her masked face, like one in agony, though I imagined she was only bored, for how should she know anything of Euripides !- and they passed out of made deputations to Styles, asking for impossi- hearing.

The mysteries of Otranto were fading into nothing. It was, after all, only the ghost of a romance. Here was the real thing. Was the for event upon which my story turns. fillet a disguise? But how strange! how incomplete! how likely to attract the very notice and inquiry she desired to shun!-or was it an unusually anxious face, and, returning after for him to assume the superintendence of the when he took it off for the night, "Lie there,

ing, and both moved sadly and silently onward, buried in thought. To my immense consternaone occasion, a hand so small, so white, so grace- tion they did not turn off as before, but, pursuing the path, came round my ambush, and were

The princess started and stopped. Styles caught me by the collar. I didn't care. I was cious animal informed us, through the medium clipped a flower, and shot back like a frightenonly in the playground, where I had a right to be; and Styles himself was out of bounds, if anybody was.

The jolly old chap knew that as well as I did : so he didn't box my ears, but his eye fell upon it happened that the whole school went out for the corner of the book I had tried to hide unconjured up a glorious ideal. About two-and- a walk. Even the G. P. B.'s honored the pro- der my jacket. He made a spiteful snatch at cession, walking, however, a little aloof-as be it, looked at it with an intense disgust, far from complimentary to the distinguished author, and long-tailed coats and high-heeled Bluchers (con- put it in his pocket. Then he seized me by the

"Now, pledge me your word, sir," he be

But the princess quietly interposed: "It is useless, my good friend;-let him

Styles obeyed: and wasn't I off like a shot And wasn't it jolly that I had to make no promises, and might relate my adventure the moment the fellows returned !-which I did.

As though the princess knew that her remarkable appearance would be no longer a secret, or else because she was weary of her solitary room, or the society of Queen Mob the very next day, and every succeeding one, she came down and dined with the school, still wearing her hideous mask, and regarded with mingled feelings of awe, suspicion, and admiration. The idea that such a creature was really hiding from justice, met with little credence; and the general, and certainly the most reasonable, impression was, that the hateful black fillet concealed some deformity even more repulsive than itself. She appeared, however, on all occasions perfectly at her ease, and used to gaze down the long table in a cool, superior way, as though taking in the characters of the chaps; sometimes allowing her look to rest upon particular individuals long enough to make the said parties wince and shuffle uncomfortably, as if they were pricked.

In this silent manner, we felt sure, she made the acquaintance of at least four fellows, namely, Harry Maitland, Charley Lysons, Looby Weekes, and Philip Balfour-(me).

Harry Maitland was, at that time, senior eock, and very nearly at the top of the school. The best fellow in it, full of life and frolic, and a great favorite of Styles's; short silky hair, curlof time-poor old Harry!

of the lower school-up to anything, and always

Looby Weekes-I forget his Christian name -I don't think he knew it himself; having been told, on his first appearance at Styles's, that he would be licked if he ever called himself anything but "Looby," he had got the habit of it, and even signed his exercises "L. Weekes." He was one of the biggest boys (and asses) in the school; I know you won't believe it, but that fellow was still in Corderius and Whitaker -nothing inspired him or quickened his apprehension; you might as well have caned the stump of a tree. Styles gave it up, after a few menths, and finding it useless to instruct him, made him a kind of bridge for others. Looby was thenceforth charged with the duty of bringing up fellows for punishment, and holding them, if necessary, during its infliction. This was not of frequent occurrence. Styles hated punishment, regarding it as an unseemly interruption to the pursuit of the learning he delighted in. But when he was provoked, you didn't forget it in a graceful; she had the daintiest little foot, and hurry! Thus the call of "Mr. Weekes," echoing through the vaulted room, has made many a chap's heart give a quicker jump; for no one was ever guilty of the absurdity of believing that Mr. Weekes was needed for any purpose

I myself was the last of the four that seemed to attract the especial notice of the mysterious princess, and that was probably because she had seen me before, or was it that she had a spite against me for telling of her? At all events, I didn't feel happy under her gaze. Happy !- I would positively have dived under the table to escape it! I'm sure she saw this, and visited me with those fearful eves twice as much as anybody else. Just like women, bother

About this period of the half there was a good deal of agitation in the school, originating in another matter, of a less mysterious kind-I refer to the dinners. Queen Meb had taken it into her head that bullocks' hearts were civilized food—cheap, at all events—and as Styles ate anything that was offered him, this objectionable dish was served up twice a week-Tuesdays and Fridays-and when cold (as it always was) tasted and felt like greasy india rubber.

As if this wasn't enough, Queen Mob established a most oppressive institution, viz., having the pudding first, by which the fine edge of appetite was supposed to be considerably dulled, and no small amount of animal food preserved cold bullock's heart ?

We tried a deputation to Styles. It failed, though headed by Harry Maitland. Styles would hear of no objections to Queen Mob's arrange- food!" &c., &c., replied. ments. He himself fared like his boys, and he dismissed the deputation with a half-heliday.

Such was our respect for the jelly eld fellow himself, that it is possible we might have given in, starving, or sickening, over Queen Mob's dietary, till our stomachs got accustomed to the worse than Spartan fare, but for the unlooked-

One morning the master did not appear. The senior usher passed in and out of the room with

Now, let me see. I think it was in the third two little rese-trees, in pots, placed upon the they approached again. Styles had ceased read- school to the effect that Styles had been seized in elsewhere; that a fitting substitute having been the night with severe illness, which was momentlyincreasing, and that he was now delirious. Feeling the approach of the attack, he had, with his usual presence of mind, prescribed some regulations for the conduct of the school, earnestly requesting that the boys should not be dismissed, and dictating a pressing message to a neighboring clergyman-a fellow-eollegian-begging him to undertake for a few days the superintendence. The messenger, however, had just returned with the intelligence that Mr. Ringrose was in Wales, and would not be back for

> I don't now, much as we liked old Styles, pretend that some of the idler spirits among us did not find comfort in the relaxation of discipline that inevitably followed; still, I do believe everything would have gone on smoothly enough had it not been for those confounded hearts! 'The second day of Styles's illness, Mary Percival did not appear. The hearts did. This was bad enough, but who can picture the rage and consternation of the hungry crowd, when, on the following day, the abominable dish appeared again? It was a direct and positive insult—an actual challenge to disaffection and mutiny. Boys couldn't stand it. We didn't; but on this occasion, with the exception of a few deep, significant murmurs, there was no row. The fellows simply pushed away their plates in disgust, and refused to eat.

> Though we observed Queen Mob glare round with a malignant smile, we were scarcely prepared for the determined purpose of her soul. It isn't pretty to talk Latin before ladies, but there's a well-known proverb that means, literally, when the gods take a spite against any chap, they begin by circumfoozling his comprehensive faculties, and making a muff of him. So they did with Queen Mob. She had sense enough of her own, and can you conceive her being guilty of the absurdity of supposing she could starve us into eating any stuff she chose? By Jove! sir, the hearts came up the third day, with an intimation that, until they were eaten, no other dinners would be served ! Then the shell exploded!

With a shout of execration, the school rose. pushed over the forms with a crash, and rushed out, the two masters (themselves disgusted) feebly striving to arrest the rout, and insisting upon saving grace! " Grace!" Arrived in the playground, consultations were held, and plans hastily agreed upon. "No food-no lessons!" was the unanimous resolve. The rebellion had in fact begun. Yells of defiance resounded on ing naturally, clear brown eyes-it's just one of all sides. Seditious sentiments appeared in those few faces one can recall at any distance | chalky characters upon the walls, and even the black board, which hung above the master's hair, for the purpose of illustrating prob lems, &c., was made the medium of public

"No viscera!" "Hearts be hanged!" "No Mob law!" &c., &c., sere among the expressions heard. One wonth, inspired by an agency which has made greater poets-an empty stomach—improvised the following revolutionary stanza, which being sung in chorus to a popular tune, produced a fine effect:

Hard hearts, tough hearts, greasy and cold, Roasted cricket-balls nine days old, At jolly old Styles's school !

Rancid butter and mouldy cheese, That you may have, whenever you please, So long as Queen Mob doth rule !- Hogray

Poor Styles's illness, even the mysterious princess, were, in the excitement of the moment, utterly forgotten. We all did exactly as we liked. As for the masters, they wandered wildly about, bullying the smaller and appealing to the older fellows, equally in vain. The former process we stopped in a summary ther notice, as a penalty for this disorder."

Our second master was a fellow of the name of Hornidge-Gilbert Hornidge. He'd been a fied were we at this first exercise of power. master's mate before he was a master, and had brought with him into his new sphere all the glided from the room. roughness of his former profession, without its heartiness. He was a confounded bully, and never lost an opportunity of pitching into one of us juniors Seeing him boxing the ears of a little chap who had been executing a war-dance Athenian Dikastery, proves, in the opinion of round him, but had miscalculated his distance, Harry Maitland, accompanied by four of the biggest fellows, walked quietly up to him, and apologising politely for the odds it was necessary to bring against a gentleman of such pro- best for himself. He was constitutionally, we portions, informed him that the next overt act know, of a fearless temperament, and conof violence on his part would be visited with condign punishment. Whereupon Mr. Hornidge | dant within him to sileace what Plato calls "the retired into his private den.

bell (which might be sounded either from the death is yet men fear it as if they knew well that house or the school-room) gave out a sudden it was the greatest of all evils. For his part, summons. This we thought proper to obey; he would never embrace evil certain, in order to not, however, with the slightest intention of re- escape evil which might for aught he knew be a suming study, but rather of bullying the be- good. Either death was tantamount to a sound,

the door opened, and Mr. Ringrose made his ap- compared with the present life-or else, if the pearance. He was a quiet, amiable man, somewhat older than Styles, and was personally se- him to a second life in Hades, where he would quainted with two or three of the upper school. find all the heroes of the Trojan war, and of the To these he addressed himself in the tone of past generally—so as to pursue in conjunction quiet surprise that sometimes pays better than with them the business of mutual cross examinato the domestic economy. Whe could turn direct reproof or doubtful threatenings, de- tien and debate on ethical progress and perfection. from Norfolk dumplings with sweet sauce to manding the reason of their selecting the moment of our respected master's illness for so diagraceful a demonstration

Shouts of "No hearts!" "Give us Christian

New it happened that worthy Mr. Ringrose. kind and gentle as he was by nature, had an im- ties may not demand some thought, and, occamense idea of the rights and powers of all constituted authorities, and would have risked anything rather than yield to intimidation, no matter how just the complaint. According to him, sub- same ground again and again to no purpose, mission must precede concession.

teeth of the enraged and hungry boys; and then be to be able to speak to these fretting little proceeded to inform us that it was impossible cares, like Lord Burleigh to his gown of state. were meagre enough. There were, however, to conceal some defect too horrible— Here a longer absence than common, addressed the school, his presence being argently required Lord Treasurer."

vainly sought, it had been at first determined to dismiss the beys to their homes; but, in deference to the earnest charge of our poor master, and at the present solicitation of a lady, now resident in the house, this resolution had been re-

"On appealing," concluded Mr. Ringrose, with half smile, " to the young lady in question how it was possible to carry on the school in the absence of a proper classical teacher, Miss Percival replied that she-"

Roars of laughter, and shouts of "The princess!" "The princess!" "Hooray for the princess!" drowned the remainder of the speech. The seniors, however, already anticipating some fun, rather bestirred themselves to quiet the demonstration, lest, perhaps, our too ready enthusiasm should awaken in the breast of the worthy Ringrose any misgiving as to its sincerity.

That gentleman-though not a little puzzled as to what was meant by the term "Princess"accepted the shout as a proof of our satisfaction, and, observing that he would allow us ten minutes to decide whether we were prepared to recognize the proposed authority, and yield to it that implicit deference without which no study could be carried on, quitted the room, it being arranged that the sounding of the school bell should signify our consent. An eager consultation followed among the seniors, uninterrupted by any disorder, the smaller chaps feeling that they had no alternative but to follow the seniors' lead, and the latter foreseeing no end of the fun in the plan proposed.

Within the given period, therefore, the resolution was carried, the signal given, and Mr. Ringrose entered the schoolroom, with the slight, graceful figure of our masked princess on his arm. He led her to the master's seat, which was in a corner of the room, upon a portion of the floor a little elevated above the rest. It was fronted, moreover, with a sort of office-screen, glazed and curtained at the top, so that the teacher might observe his charge at pleasure, without being himself much seen. On the left, against the wall, was a small bookcase. Above the chair hung the great black board before referred to; and at the back of the dais appeared an ominous looking fixture, like the stump of a tree cut off two feet from the ground. This was the block, at which chaps knelt to receive punishment, in view of the school.

Mr. Ringrose then came forward, and received from Harry Maitland, Ambrose Hall. Tom Bush, and other seniors, a solemu assurance, by which they pledged themselves, on behalf of the school generally, to yield respectful obedience to the authority of Miss Percival, who remained seated the while, looking (except as to her baleful eyes) the very incarnation ly gentleness.

When Maitland had spoken, and the other fellows murmured their assent, she bowed slightly -very slightly-and smiled-a strange, ironical smile, as was remarked at the time by some close observer, and extended her beautiful white hand to Mr. Ringrose, as though in token that she needed his countenance and support no

Then Mr. Ringrose quitted the room, and we were alone with our queen.

For a good minute we gazed at her, and she at us, in silence. The strangeness of the situation kept us quiet. How it affected her I can't say. To all appearance, she never changed a muscle. Suddenly she rose:

"The school will assemble at three." Low murmurs followed, for it was Wedness

day, a half-holiday. "The school will assemble at three, and at the same hour on succeeding Wednesdays until fur-

You might have distinctly heard a fly caressing his nose during this speech, so completely stupi-Before we had recovered, our Queen Stork had

[CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.]

SOCRATES'S VIEW OF DEATH .-- The tone adopted by Socrates in his defence before the Grote, his indifference as to an acquittal, or rather his belief that there were good reasons why, at his age and in his circumstances, he should prefer a sentence of condemnation as science and reflection were sufficiently ascenchild within us, who trembles before death." It was about two o'clock, when the school No man, he reminded his judges, knows what wildered masters in the very seat of authority. perpetual, and dreamless alcop-which in his This pleasant game had scarcely begun, when judgment would be no loss, but rather a gain, common myths were true, death would transfer

FRETTING ABOUT TRIFLES.-As regards the career of small anxieties," one great art of managing, with them, is to cease thinking about them just at that point where thought becomes morbid. It will not do to say that such anxiesionally, much thought. But there comes a time when thought is wasted upon there anxieties; when you, in your thoughts, going over the are deepening annoyance instead of enlarging in-This sentiment he at once avowed, in the very sight and providing remedy. Then the thing would

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST HENRY PETERSON, EDITOR.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1868.

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LOUIS NAPOLEON.

It has been recently stated, we know not upon how good authority, that the attempts made upon the life of Louis Napoleon are at the instigation of the secret political society called The Carbonari, of which the French Emperor is said to be a recreant member, and by one of the tribunals of which he has been tried and condemned to death. This tallies somewhat with the statement said to have been made by one of the parties to the recent attempt at assassination, that the conspirators are five hundred in number, and that they have bound themselves by oath to renew the attempt in parties of five, each year, until it succeeds. Louis Napoleon's early history is by no means inconsistent with the probability of his having been a member of an Italian revolutionary society in 1831, and of a French one in 1848. It is alleged that, as a member of this latter society, he took an oath "to exterminate whoever should subvert the liberties of the Republic."

There is little doubt of two things. First, that these secret political societies do now exist on the continent of Europe, having their ramifications in almost every city and even little town -and that their resentment against defaulting members is of the most implacable character. They are now, to a considerable degree, what they were centuries ago-and the accounts and traditions that have come down to us, relative to the doings of The Holy Vehme and similar societies, are probably very little exaggerated. Charles of Burgundy, whose career was recently depicted by Mr. Duganne in his novelet of "The Raid of Burgundy," is reported to have been assassinated by an agent of the Holy Vehme. And if Louis Napoleon ultimately falls by the hand of the Carbonari, it will neither be an unexampled fate, nor one inconsistent with his stormy and unscrupulous career. Much as we dislike the man, we are not able to perceive that any gain to the cause of Liberty or Good Government would result from his death; -and yet probably very few, even of his own subjects, expect to see his rule firmly and durably established. Even to himself, he must appear at times, as a creation of the tempest, which the tempest may at any moment overturn. If it be true, as a general fact, that "uneasy lies the head which wears a crown," it must be especially true of Louis Napoleon. Surely, he must be a bold man, who would exchange the simple and quiet happiness of a private citizen, for such a crown of thorns as that now worn by his Majesty, Napoleon the Third.

"After me, the deluge!" said Metternich. With equal truth may not Louis Napoleon say the same? How unlikely is it that the claim of "the child of France" would be regarded, if once the father, the man of destiny, were swept aside by the sharp logic of the poniard. Ab, sad is the fate of that country which is too highspirited to be ruled with a rod of iron, and too unstable, apparently, to be ruled in any other way. "What sort of a government shall we give France ?" might the angels of heaven debate in council, and come to no satisfactory conclusion. How shall freedom be given to those who cannot govern their own individual selves-or how despotism to those who feel in their souls the longings and urgings of the warm Promethean fire? A Democratic-Aristocracy, with a Limited Monarchy, it seems to us would be the government for France-if France would but accept of any government. But probably she is not yet ready to accept of any-so diverse and extreme are the beliefs and feelings of that truly many-headed hydra, her people. The mass, we fear, must be allowed to work and seethe and ferment some decades longer, before settling down into sufficient clearness and coherence to know what it really is espable of, and to be satisfied with a reasonable approximation to that ideal.

THE DEATH PENALTY

A bill has been introduced into the Legislature of this State, by Mr. Struthers, of Warren, authorizing the Governor to commute the death penalty in certain cases to perpetual imprisonment.

We would suggest that instead of giving the power to the Governor, it should be given to the Judge who tries the case, in instances where the Jury first recommend such a commutation. If it be given to the Governor, he has to study the whole case, in order to determine upon the reasonableness of the application, with the disadvantage of having to depend upon a reading of the testimony, instead of hearing it from the mouths of the witnesses-a very material difference, as every lawyer knows. As a commutation probably would be asked for in almost every instance of conviction for murder in the often as they go or return in the cars. The exfirst degree, he would thus have a weight of cuse given for the change was that the company labor and responsibility thrown upon him, with- had been defrauded by some unscrupulous perout the proper means of discharging it. If the sons-but we are inclided to think the real reapower of commutation be left however to the son was, that the passengers were relapsing into combined Court and Jury, no additional labor a state of tol-ration for the Company's infirmior reasonability would be thrown upon them, ties, and it was necessary to rife them a little and they would be able to act more intelligently again. and judiciously than it would be possible for the Governor to act.

ACCUMULATION OF GOLD. The stock of gold that is accumulating in the large cities is truly wonderful. Contrast the following returns of the banks of the city of New York, for instance, in February of this year and of last year:

| ١ | | Feb. 21, 1857. | Feb. 20, 1858. | Feb. 13, 1858. |
|---|--------------|---------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1 | Capital, | \$59,263.000 | \$65,600,000 | 865,300,000 |
| 1 | Loans. | 111,773,579 | 103,706,734 | 103,783,306 |
| 1 | Specie, | 10,432,158 | 31,416,076 | 30,226,275 |
| 1 | Circulation, | | 6.542.618 | 6,606,271 |
| 1 | Gross Depos | | 96,773,929 | 84,929,492 |
| - | Exchanged, | | 14,769,565 | 13,803,583 |
| | Undrawn, | 65,098,896 | 72,003,657 | 70,425,909 |
| | In Sub-Trea | 14,942,988 | 360,033 | 3,384,773 |

Three times as much specie in the banks now as there was a year ago. There is a great decrease in the Sub-Treasury-Uncle Sam being poor enough now-a-days-but, even considering the deficiency there, the amount is eight millions in excess of last year, and is constantly increasing. Some estimate that by June next, the specie in the banks will amount to \$40,-000,000. And what is true of New York, is doubtless true, in a degree, of all the Eastern

The cause of this we take to be the flow of gold from the country and from California to the Atlantic ports, in payment of debts; and the cessation of equivalent shipments to Europe. owing to the decrease of importations. It was recently stated that the importations into Boston for January, 1858, were only about onetenth of those for January, 1857. In other words, the capitalists of the East are realizing their capitals-collecting, and not paying out again.

But something must be done with this capital. Doing nothing, it pays no interest-and capital which pays no interest is a capitalist's great horror. Of course, investments are being looked for, and the stock market is naturally the first to feel the effect. Stocks have riser very rapidly of late; and, though there may be occasional seasons of depression, with such an accumulation of capital, the market, it would seem, must at least hold its own.

But stocks will not monopolize this capital Trade, Land, Produce, &c., it seems to us, will before long begin to testify to the fact that, in certain hands, money is again abundant. If land is now held low in the West, as we suppose it is, capital will begin to be attracted again to that quarter. Breadstuffs and Cotton, also, at their present low prices, will attract purchasers. And thus the money piled up in the Cities, will begin to flow back into the country, and commence anew its mutually beneficial errands from West to East and East to West again.

It will be noticed that with three times the amount of specie, the loans of the New York Banks are eight millions less than at the corresponding period last year; while the circulation is a million and a-half less. The Banks would thus seem to be in a very sound condition-prepared to aid business operations as soon as proper demands are made upon them.

So all looks well-even better than could be expected. And now-if possible-let us have a steady, even business. Let ridiculous speculations, for some years at least, be discouraged. Let railroads that run from Nowhere to Nowhere -for the single purpose of helping to build up those "great centres of trade"-be built by those who own corner-lots in Nowhere. Let the least a season. If they are not, we may scarcely be up on our feet, before we shall be down in the mud again-and the second fall will be worse than the first. Assuredly !- as Mahomet used

A NEW GERMANTOWN RAILROAD We are pleased to see that the stockholders of the Germantown Turnpike Company have resolved to apply for a charter for a horse-power or "passenger" railroad, to run from the city to

Germantown, and to be extended to Chestnut

Hill, if found desirable. Notwithstanding that the cars of the present Germantown Railroad Company are always filled, an omnibus line from Chestnut Hill is also well sustained-and the inference, therefore, is, that a " passenger" railroad would be well sup

ported. In competition with the present railroad, the horse-power company would probably have the disadvantage of not making such good time, and the advantage of a lower rate of fare-if, as we suppose, either ten or fifteen cents would be the rate established between Germantown and the Exchange.

Such a competition, so far as the present railroad is concerned, we regret to say is much needed. The existing railroad has been enriched, in a great degree, by the enterprise of those interested in property in and around German- pinned to the royal tartan of a Scottish king:town-and, we may add, in the face of the contiqued apathy of the road itself. "Some are born rich, some achieve riches, and some have riches thrust upon them"-and in the last-named class is to be placed the Germantown Railroad Company. We are not aware that any forward step was ever taken by the management of that road, except as a result of the most strenuous urging by those who owned not a dollar of the stock. But the management have been always very ready afterwards, in their reports, to

take the credit of the movements in question. Railroad Companies generally contrive to acquire and preserve the good will of their customers. The Germantown Railroad Company have always succeeded so completely in gaining and keeping the ill will of their passengers, that they could not have attained that object better if it had been their constant and undeviating

It is trifles that annoy men-as every one knows who has had a grain of sand in his eye. Last year, the stoves in the Germantown cars were worn out, and notoriously incapable of warming the cars. This year we have the old stoves again, with one exception. Several ladies, we are told, have had their feet frostbitten in the cars this winter, notwithstanding the unusual mildness of the season.

Not long since a new rule was inaugurated re lative to the regular showing of the sesson tickets; and gentlemen who have travelled on the road daily for five or six years, and who are as well known to the conductors as the Directors themselves, are now subjected to the troublesome farce of showing their tickets as

The other morning, after the deep snow, the omnibus lines were allowed to place their sleighs | touching, true -nothing wanting, and nothing to | has the matners of a gentleman.

engers could scarcely leave the cars without getting into the sleighs-and when they managed to make their way around the ends of the sleighs, they found great banks of snow, thrown off the pavement, which it was necessary to wade through. The ladies especially found all

this very pleasant. Instead of having the cars for Germantown always stationed at the same spot, they are every now and then alternated with those for Norristown, in order, we suppose, to catch some unsuspecting passenger if possible, and send him to the wrong place. The Company show an ingenuity worthy of a better cause in the perversity of these arrangements. They have signboards with the destinations of the cars marked on them-but as these signboards are very often just where they ought not to be, no one places any very great dependence upon their guidance. Deficiencies like the above may seem of a trivial character, but they are a type of the

general management, or rather mismanagement, of the company in all its smaller affairs. Thankful we are that the slow rate of speed at which the trains run, saves their passengers those dangers of collisions, and running down

too great haste in railroad travelling. For the reasons we have mentioned, and for others, we welcome the prospect of an opposition railroad to Germantown. Much experience has convinced us that the only way to open the eyes of the existing road, is by touching that nerve which "crops out" in the region of the

JOHN ANDERSON MY JO.

A certain class of literary adventures, as well as some others not literary, remind us emphatically that we live in the Brazen Age. Lately, our brisk wits were engaged in deriding Emerson's "Brahma"-the simple principle of criticism on which they condemned that sweet and solemn hymn to Deity, being that it was above their comprehension. Of course the same simple principle of criticism would, if applied, send Shakspeare's Sonnets to the dust hole. It never occurs to these smart gentlemen that when they find their intellect or their learning not equal to the task of decyphering a poet's meaning, the fault may be in themselves and not in the poem .- But now, having settled Emerson, some members of the same tribe have lit upon Burns, and are engaged in "improving" and "finishing" his exquisite ballad of "John Anderson my Jo." It may be questioned whether any richer piece of sacrilegious impudence has been presumed upon since proved version of "Lear," or Mr. Martin Farguhar Tupper undertook to complete Coleridge's "Christabel." A modest man having conceived the idea of such a project, might be led to consider whether genius at least equal to that of Burns, was not a necessary condition for the task of adding even a word to one of Burns's lyrics. But a pithy saying, which advises us that persons endowed with a certain quality of intellect are prone to rush in where angels fear to tread, furnishes a comprehensive explanation of the fact that certain individuals have done for under notice-to any reasonably supported complaint of its incompleteness-we would have no objection. But "criticism is not construction. but observation," and the ability to see wherein a work of art is deficient, by no means implies the ability, or warrants the attempt, to supply the deficiency. Hence, when any man thinks Burns's lyric lacks a stanza, let him rest in that thought, unless he can show credentials for further procedure.

Here is Burns's lyric-complete, consummate -as he left it:-

"John Anderson, my jo, John, When we were first acquent. Your locks were like the raven. Your bonnie brow was brent; But now your brow is bald, John, Vour locks are like the snow : But blessings on your frosty pow, John Anderson, my jo

"John Anderson, my jo, John, We clamb the hill thegither And mony a canty day, John, We've had wi' ane anither: Now we maun totter down, John But hand in hand we'll go. And sleep thegither at the foot, John Anderson, my jo.

To the tender significance of these lines, on gentleman, as blind to their poetic reach and meaning as if his head had been in a bag, tacks the following, which reminds us of a disheloth

> "John Anderson, my jo. John, We've found the mountain's fit And whether we gae lower, John, Or up, I know not yit; But whether with the just, John. Or with the doomed below, Ye hae a wife to goe wi ye, John Anderson, my jo.

"John Anderson, my jo, John, We shall not sleep forever; Our God will call us up. John, And we will rise thegither, And to our Father's house, John We joyfully will go, And there, forever, we will live.

John Anderson, my jo." The maudlin dubiety and coarse jocularity of the first of these stanzas, and the insipid commonplace and sentimental piety of the second, are indeed congruous and proper elements to mingle with the tender cheerfulness and simple pathos of Burns's ballad! But here is another burst from another muse :-

> " John Anderson, my jo, John, When we again awake, Our Bairns we will collect. John. And then our journey take; For hearts devoid of guile, John, Find friends where e'er they go, And seraphs high shall guide us right, John Anderson, my jo.

The paper in which we find this stanza thinks the Scotch song "is Christianized, if not improved, by the addition!" We must leave this critic " to enjoy undisturbed the full gravity of his judgment," as Lord Bacon has it, and pass on to yet another attempt :-

John Anderson, my jo, John, When we have slept thegither, The sleep, that a'maun sleep, John, We'll wake wi' ane anither ; And in that better warld. John. Nae sorrow shall we know ; Nor fear we e'er shall part again, John Anderson, my jo.

The editors of the Home Journal, in which the above stanza appears, characterize it as "simple,

directly opposite the steps of the cars, so that spare; precisely harmonizing with the original stanzas, and improving them by the fact of completing them."

This is really too bad! But this is not all. Speaking of the final stanza of Burns's poem the Home Journal remarks-"Fine as this is, it does not quite satisfy

ontemplative mind: when one has gone so far he looks and longs for something more-some thing beyond the foot of the hill."

This is looking at the poem with glass eyes indeed! In the first place, Burns himself could not have added another stanza to the ballad as it stands, without destroying its poetic unity, and be knew it well. On pure artistic considerations, no image can be superinduced upon that image of supreme repose which crowns and closes the lyric. Any such must as a matter of necessity, have the effect of an anti climax. But what is it that these gentlemen-amateurs report missing in the lyric, and try to supply? Heaven. Now it seems to us the very seme of obtuseness on their part, not to see that that is already there-profoundly implied, exquisitely suggested by the closing lines of the ballad Does any one, reading John Anderson my Jo. lay it down, thinking of annihilation and the embankments, which are the frequent results of putrefaction of the grave? No. Why then this talk about "something beyond the foot of the hill?" Why this matter-of-fact versification about a better world? In those bright, soil images of the journey of youth now over, of pleasant days long parted, of peaceful age wear ing away in a haleyon satisfaction of love, of affectionate companionship outlasting even mortal life, of the blissful repose of married hearts when all the world's vicissitudes are over, and in the prevailing impressions of contentment and constancy, of calm cheerfulness and deep rest, which the poem leaves in the mind of the reader are golden intimations of that heavenly something beyond the foot of the hill"-tranquil visions of that "better world." All this means heaven, and nothing else. His must be a very prosaic mind that can read these verses so literally as to make corruption and nibility out of them. The tones of this harp indeed are mor tal, but they leave celestial echoes in the soul Beneath the apparent sense there is a subtler and a finer sense, as there is in all imaginative poetry. It must be looked for not with the eye alone, for that sees only the superficial and most obvious meaning. It must be looked for with the eye of the eye. Would that the poetasters could see this, and let "John Anderson" alone To add anything to, or take anything away from the work of a man of genius is a sort of impiety and the Goths and Vandals who are always doing Mr. Nahum Tate favored the world with his im- this thing, ought to be kicked through a year of truculent paragraphs "o'er the world's edge to limbo!"

> SEA SICKNESS -Dr. Erasmus Wilson in hi Three Weeks' Scamper Through Germany,' gives the following as a probable remedy for sea sickness :-

Before starting from home, my brother re minded me of this voluntary exercise of control over the muscular system, and mentioned its uccess in himself: he remarked also, that the priests of old sold charms to dispel sea sickness and that these charms, which were cabalistic Burns's ballad, what Burns himself omitted to figures written on parchment, were bound tightdo. To any respectable criticism of the lyric ly around the person; their success appearing on their close the trunk of the body. It was to illustrate this experiment that I now set myself, thinking that my proneness to sea sickness would give it fair trial. In the absence of a belt, I tied : shawl tightly around my trunk, making strong pressure from the hips upwards to the middl of the chest, and then sat down on one of the benches to observe the result: I further fixed my heels against the deck, crossing my arms on my chest, resisted with all my power every movement of the vessel I escaped without feeling of uneasiness, while several around me and in the cabin were extremely ill; I have said that there was a good deal of motion in the vessel, but not much rolling, and the passage could not be termed rough. On my return passage I did the same, and with an equally satisfactory result; but the experiment was also doubtful, from the sea being calm and the transit short. I leave it to others to give the plan a further trial, which it deserves, as being correct in principle, even if it fail to be universally certain

> WIDOWS AT NEW ORLEANS .- Seeing a notice of a late fashionable marriage in New Orleans. reminds us of some facts communicated by friend who recently visited that city. He says that the hotels of New Orleans this winter are full of widows-many of them possessing those weighty attractions which widowers are supposed most highly to estimate. In fact, so graphic is his account of the state of affairs at the St Charles Hotel, that were we to quote it, the result probably would be a crowding of all the fortune-hunters in the country to the already crowded city of cotton-bags.

By the way, we may state that our friend's opinion of the St. Charles Hotel is by no means a very flattering one. The waiting at the table. especially, is described as quite deficient. The St. Charles will have to brush up a little, if it means to preserve its old reputation.

THE LOST DAUGHTER AND OTHER STORIES by Mrs. CAROLINE LEE HENTZ (T. B. Peterson. Philada...) is a volume of tales which we have before noticed.

THE WESTMINSTER, LONDON QUARTERLY AND EDINBURGH REVIEWS for January may be btained of W. B. Zieber, Philada.

THE THREE BEAUTIES, by MRS. SOUTH-WORTH, (T. B. Peterson, Phila.) we find, upon examination, to be a work published several years ago under the title of Shannondale. It originally appeared in THE POST.

RICHES, like insects, while concealed they lie, Wait but for wings, and in their season fly; To whom can riches give repute and trust Content or pleasure, but the good and just? Judges and senates have been bought for gold. Esteem and love were never to be sold.

"Six feet in his boots!" exclaimed old Mrs. Beeswax. "What will the imperence of this world come to, I wonder? Why, they might just as reasonably tell me that the man ties around them. had six heads in his hat."

PRETTY THOUGHT .- (By a Sheffield Gallant.)-Knives receive their last polish from the soft hands of women. And do not we, my blades, receive our final polish at the hands of the dear creatures !- Punch.

THE thought of death sits easy on the man Who has been born and dies among the mountains. -Wordsworth : The Brothers

Roughness and honesty are, indeed, sometimes found together, in the same person; but he is a poor judge of human nature who takes ill manners to be a guaranty of probity of character, or suspects a stranger to be a rascal because he

VERY CURIOUS.

tion, the patierns to be represented, was com- basis of the work; the required on

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Mr. Editor :- I have for the last seven years made myself a livelihood by fishing for turtle on the coast of Florida, during which time I have frequently noticed some peculiar traits in the character of the Lauger-head. When comes on their laying season-which is from the first of July until the middle of September-the female Lauger head will leave the water and come on the sardy banks to deposit her eggs, which she will do, even if she knows she is watched. before returning to the water. The prelimi naries are certainly curious; she looks around until one would suppose she had found a place to suit her, then she will commence digging a hole, which, when done, will hold about a peck. The hole is about four inches across the bottom, about eight inches half way up, with about two and a halfinches at the mouth-being shaped like a jug. After she has it dug out completely, she invariably fills it up and moves off about five or six paces (not turtle paces) and digs another just like the first, in which she lays her eggs, taking her about a half hour to accomplish her undertaking. And strange to say, the last egg fills the hole up so complete y that it would be impossible to get in another egg. I have frequently dug them out and tried to replace them in the most complete manner without breaking. when I would find invariably, at least one-sixth of her laying left, which I could not get back in the hole from which I had just taken them. Feb. 19th, 1858

TO A LADY WITH HER BACK TO ME I know thy face is fresh and bright, Thou angel-moulded girl : I caught one glimpse of purest white,

I saw one auburn curl Oh, would the whispering ripples breathe

The thoughts that vainly strive-She turns-she turns to look on me Black ' cross-eved ' seventy-five

'Tis a silly conceit, that men without anguages are also without understanding. It's apparent, in all ages, that some such have been ven prodigies for ability; for it's not to be believed that wisdom speaks to her disciples only in Latin, and Greek and Hebrew .- South.

How TO MAKE TEA .- Go to any cheap advertising grocers, and you will soon learn (to your cost) how tea is made!

It seemeth to me that most of the doc trines of the philosophers are more fearful and cautionary than the nature of things requireth. So have they increased the fear of death in offering to cure it: for when they would have a man's whole life to be but a discipline or preparation to die, they must needs make men think that it is a terrible enemy, against whom there is no end of preparing .- Lord Bacon.

The human race, says Charles Lamb, according to the best theory that I can form of it, is composed of two distinct races-the men who borrow and the men who lend. To these two original characteristics may be reduced all those impertinent classifications of Gothic and Celtic tribes, white men, black men, red men. All the dwellers upon earth, "Persians and Medes and Elawites," flock hither, and do na primary distinctions.

You will fail to find a friend if you seek one without a failing.

Scandal is what one-halt the world takes pleasure in inventing, and the other half equal

pleasure in believing. A rich man one day asked a man of wir what sort of a thing opulence was. "It is a thing," replied the philosopher, "which can give a rascal the advantage over an honest

> SEER not to know to-morrow's doom; That is not ours, which is to come The present moment's all our store : The next, should Heaven allow. Then this will be no more: So all our life is but one instant now

"I have heard of few things more touch ing than the reply of a Hindu peasant, who brought an English babe to the fort. Rewards were pressed on him, but he refused them all, saying, 'if I have done rightly, dig a well to my memory." - Letter from India.

"CHAP."-This word is stated to be de rived from the gipsy word chabo or chave, a boy, or a young lad; the feminine form, chabi, is used

Dr. South says: "The tale bearer and the tale-hearer should be hanged up both toge-

Stealing never makes a man rich, alms never make a man poor, and prayer never hinders a man's business.

ILLEGAL CORN MEASURE .-- A tight

Somebody once remarked, that the Englishman is never happy but when he is miserable: the Scotchman is never at home but when he is abroad; and the Irishman is never at peace but when he is fighting.

WHAT are another's faults to me? I've not a vulture's bill To peck at every flaw I see, And make it wider still.

It is enough for me to know I've follies of my own. And on my heart the care bestow, And let my friends alone.

We admire exactness, and there is n thing like having dates for every event. Chevreau, in his History of the World, informs us that it was created on the 6th of September, on a Friday, a little after four o'clock in the

afternoon. The essence of greatness is the percep tion that virtue is enough .- Emerson.

There are two great promoters of social happiness-cheerful people, and people who have some reticence. The latter are more secure benefits to society even than the former. They are non-conductors of all the heats and animosi

THE UTAH EXPEDITION -INDICTMENTS FOR HIGH TREASON .- We have advices from Camp Scott, the head-quarters of the Utah Expedition to the 5th of January. The health of the army continued good, and

the weather was remarkably mild for that region. Very little snow had fallen in the immediate vicinity of the camp and the ground was most of

the time almost bare. The U. S. District Court bad indicted Brigham Young, and Elder Kimball and others, for high

The Mormon Legislature was still in session. The latest dates received from the States were to the 1st of October, and much auxiety was felt to hear further from the East, in consequence of the ramored money panic.

THE BURNING OF THE PACIFICA

HOTEL AT ST. LOUIS. The St. Louis papers bring the details of the burning of the St. already referred to.

The origin of the disastrous conflagration is at resent not known with certainty. The prevailing impression is that the flames first broke out in the rear of the drug store of Dumont C. Jones, one door from the corner of Seventh street, but how has not yet been explained. The clerk, who had only been three days in the establishment, and who slept in the back part, states that when he was awakened by the glare f the light, the whole of the western portion of the building was in flames. This was from half an hour to three-quarters before the steam engines arrived. He had not previously heard any alarm. There was half a barrel of turpentine, a barrel of oil, and some other combustibles in that part of the store, where, report says, the fire originated.

From the best information that we can gather. here were about one hundred persons sleeping n the hotel at the time of the occurrence. It appears that the entire building was enveloped the raging element before scarcely any of the dgers were awakened to the full sense of their danger. And when the inmates were finally aroused, it was only to find all opportunities of egress closed to them, for the staircases in front and behind were already gone, or so nearly so that an attempt to escape by these means would be only rushing into the arms of inevitable death.

The scene that ensued baffles any attempt at description. The rushing of men, women and children to and fro to avoid the blistering heat, and to search for ways to reach the atreets : the shricks of the terror-stricken and the groans of hose bound to their rooms by walls of scorching fire: the shouts of those who had been called to the spot from the surrounding neighborhood, the clambering over awaying and reeling joists, the falling floors with their loads of heavy furniture and their dearer burden of human livesall this and more that was intensely terrible and fearful, it is not given to our pen to adequately describe

The stairs gone, the roof and floors inch by inch giving way, and the lurid flames shooting up momentarily thicker and hotter, many sought to escape the impending hazard of being burned to death, through the scarcely less dangerous prospect of jumping to the ground from the winthose who endeavored to save their lives in this way, we saw six at the Sister's Hospital yesterday. Mr. H. Hubbard, who arrived n St. Louis from Boston about eight weeks since, was occupying, with his lady, a room on Mrs. H. was first aroused and the third floor. awakened her husband. Hardly had he come to be conscious of the cause of the surrounding confusion, before he saw his wife leap headlong ut of the window on Poplar street. other visible means of saving himself he followed her, and both fell, not far apart, on the pave-Mrs. Hubbard had one of her legs fracment. tured in two places and had the knee cap of the other dislocated. Besides this, her lower jaw was broken in two places. It is not expected she will survive. Mr. Hubbard bad the ankle joint and hip of his left leg displaced, and received a severe contusion on the forehead. He is not thought to be in a dangerous condition.

Miss H. Hunter endeavored to building, after having been badly burnt, by jumping from the second story. In the fall, one of her legs was broken, and her head severely cut. She was placed in a furniture car, to be conveyed to the Sister's Hospital, but be-

fore arriving there she was a corpse James F. Geary, local reporter of the Leader. of this city, in attempting to escape with his wife and child, fell to the cellar. Besides receiving some bad burns on the face, head and legs, by some means his right foot was cut to the bone, from about the middle of the heel. It is feared, too, that his lungs are injured from inhaling hot air. He is thought to be in a critical situation.

fully burned in the face, head and extremities .-His hair is all singed off, and his face blackened and blistered. It is expected that he will recover, though considerably disfigured.

Elihu Hayes has a broken thigh, and is very much injured on the head. One of his eyes is burnt and swollen exceedingly, and he is otherwise hurt. When we saw him he was in much pain, and laboring under concussion of the brain. He was unable to answer questions. As far as we can ascertain from various sources, he is a stranger in the city, from Wisconsin. There is little no no hope of his recovery. Three men were seen to jump from the se-

cond story of the back part of the building, at the same time. Two of them got off without much injury. The other was taken on a plank to a fruit store on Sixth street below Poplar, where he died about eight o'clock. The latter we understand to be T. Hart Strong, a lawyer of this city. THE PACIFIC HOTEL CATASTROPHE-AR-

REST FOR ARSON AND MURDER.—Charles L. Taylor, alias Sanders, has been arrested at St. Louis, on the charge of setting fire to the Pacific Hotel, and of murdering Ephraim Doane, one of Dr. Strader, the landlord, and Charles Wal-

drup, the watchman, have also been arrested. An examination will take place to-morrow, when, from the circumstances that have already transpired, it is supposed that one of the most atrocious and diabolical outrages ever committed, will be developed. The greatest excitement prevails throughout the city in relation to the affair.

ST. Louis, Feb. 27 -The examination of ther-the former by the tongue, the latter by Charles S. Taylor, charged with murder and arson in connection with the burning of the Pacific Hotel, commenced yesterday, but nothing was elicited to substantiate the charge against him. The investigation is to be resumed to-day.

> Ex GOVERNOR WALKER .- It is rumored that this gentleman has abandoned the "Anti-Le-comptou Democracy." His letter to the Antimpton meeting in this city, was altered in the date, in order more satisfactorily to excuse his non-appearance. The "Press," alleges that the report of his defection is without foundation. A few words from the Ex-Governor himself, "defining his position," may be expected we suppose, before many days.
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> —Since writing the above, an account of Gov.
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> Walker's letter to the Indiana Anti-Lecompton to the latest hour of his existence, even to the

Convention has come to hand, which leaves no doubt that he occupies his Anti-Lecompton po-sition. He says that his piedges to the people of Kansas shall be redeemed by him if necessary shedding of the last drop of his blood. He says: Whatever may be the action of the wavering, the timid or corrupt, menaces and proscription have no terror for me. Is this the 82nd year of our Independence, or is it the first year of American Monarchy, that is now dawning upon us? Let the people—let the masses composing the true Democracy, arouse from their slumbers.— Let them break the chains which would fetter their free thought and opinion, and assert their blood-bought rights, and especially the great, indefeasible soverciga right of self-government. We have fallen upon evil times. The liberties of the country are in danger. Let the people of every town, county and State rise in their majesty to the rescue.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27th.-Horace Greeley was examined this morning before the Tariff Investigation Committee. Knew nothing of any

corruption. The position of the Senators from Minnesota upon the Kansas question causes much speculation. The friends of Gen. Shields deny the assertion that be has given his opinion in favor of Lecompton. They instatin that he is in perfect harmony with Judge Douglas.

FROM CALIFORNIA-The Moses Taylor arrived at New York on the 29th, with the California muits and \$1,600,000. News said to be unimportant.

BOARD / REALTH.-The number of deaths during the past week in this city was 196-Adults 92, and children 104.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, MARCH 6,

LETTER FROM PARIS.

RIVAL PREPARATIONS-A SPLENDID FETE-AN IMMEMORIAL INDUSTRY.

Mr. Editor of the Post :

Paris, February 4, 1858.

The Emperor, moved thereto by the late attempt on his life, has just issued a decree, completing the Senatus-Consultus of July 17, 1856, in its provisions for the Regency in case of the crown devolving to a minor. The Empress, by this decree, will become Regent by the mere fact of the Emperor's decease, without his having made other arrangements; and a Privy-Council, composed of the two nearest heirs to the Imperial succession, the Archbishop of Paris, the Duke of Malakoff (Marshal Pelissier) Achille Fould, Troplong, De Morny, Baroche, and De Persigny, now first constituted, will become, by the event of such decease, the Council of the Regency, with the Empress at its head, and the depositary of the supreme power during the minority of the heir. Should the army be faithful to the Empire, the latter might have a chance of maintaining itself after the death of its present chief; without that support, Regency, Council, and heir, would be swept off in an hour. The sympathies of the army are thought to be divided, principally between the Napoleonists and the Orleanists. The latter, as remarked in my last, are organizing their programme in case of the Emperor's fall: and as they have certainly a large party in the army, there is thus a tolerably clear prospect that a civil war, in addition to the more transitory horrors of street-fighting, would follow the cutting short of the life of the

But "sufficient to the day" is its own political this richly-gifted people, so wasteful in its expenditure of its resources, to be settled when the time of settlement arrives, let me chronicle the important fact that the ball given by Lord Cowley on the 26th of last month, in honor of the marriage of the Princess Royal of England, was one of the most splendid successes in its way ever achieved in this splendor-loving capital.

As the people of Paris are too much accus-

tomed to "dance on a volcano" to think of curtailing their amusements because the political horizon happens to be gloomy, all the gay world would fain have got itself invited to the ball at the British Embassy. But there are limits to the capacity of the most hospitable ball-rooms; and moreover, on this occasion, Lord and Lady Cowley had determined to admit no more guests than the rooms could comfortably hold, so as to avoid all risk of the undignified cramming so common here, and whose results are so fatal to the costumes of the belles that get wedged in the doorways, leaving there sometimes the greater part of their perishable draperies. In order to ensure to the fête a propriety and elegance worthy of its "august" occasion, the invitations were extended only to the "cream of the cream" of grandees now here; and the refusals of prayers for tickets were counted not by hundreds but by thousands !

The ball-room was hung with blue and white damask, and magnificently ornamented, the arms of France and England being conspicuously intermingled. The ball was graced by the aphis other orders, and of the Empress in a white robe trimmed, in honor of the occasion, with a profusion of plaid ribbons. The toilettes were magnificent, and every body was blazing with diamonds, rubies, and emeralds, the greater part of which-the assembly being so carefully chosen-were probably real, though such is not generally the case, the cunning artificers of Paris now producing imitations that the eye of the most experienced jeweller cannot distinguish from real without the application of other tests. One grand diplomatic lady lost a gorgeous diamond necklace during a dance; but the missing ornament was happily found by the Chevalier d'Antas, who was permitted to re-clasp it round the fair owner's neck. One stone, however, had been knocked from its place in the fall; but happily the jewel was discovered, (unhurt, being a true diamond, and so not brittle like the false ones) under the satin shoe of another dancer. The introduction of a chorus of voices, by which all the quadrilles were sung, the orchestra only giving the other dances, was voted on all hands to be a charming innovation, and will doubtless be imitated by many givers of fêtes. The change the human voice, produced indeed a most de-

Instead of the cold collation usual on such occasions, the company were agreeably surprised to find themselves called on to sit down to a hot supper composed of the most luxurious viands, and set out in a pavillion erected for the purpose in the garden behind the hotel. The tables were filled thrice over, and the splendid supper -at which disappeared all the unrivalled Madeira of 1804, which had formed one of the choicest treasures of the late Marshal-Duke of Ragusa's cellars, purchased by Lord Cowley at the recent sale after the death of the Duchesswas the crowning success of the evening. The Emperer and Empress supped in a saleon fitted up for them; and dancing was kept up until four o'clock in the morning. As the English Ambassaders in all the Capitals of Europe gave a similar entertainment on the same evening, it may be said, without much exaggeration, that the quintessence of the nobility and gentry of Europe were, at the same time, the guests of Q seen

But I took up my pen with the intention of chronicling, not the gay doings of courtly visitants, but a most ingenious resuscitation of the beautiful art of the Mosaic-worker, so brilliant in other days, though so much neglected in our own; a new method of production, which promises to render this beautiful style of ornamentation an important element in architectural embellishment. But before entering on this part of my subject, let me ask the attention of your readers to a brief review of the nature and vicissitudes of the art in question.

The art of the Mosaic-worker is exceedingly ancient; having flourished successively in Assycountry it was introduced, in the time of Sylla. into Rome, where it took root rapidly, and whence it spread throughout Italy, to the remotest provinces of the Empire.

ded in a layer of stucco prepared for the purpose, and forming, by an ingenious juxtaposi | inch in the slab of ma-ble which formed the | man blood as yet unshed."

bricks and stones of different colors.

In Persia, the Mosaïsts at first employed cubes or dice of two colors only, so disposed as to form a variety of simple patterns: until, as they gradually enlarged their stock of materials, they began to imitate the designs and colors of their richest tissues, substituting cubes of the rarest and most beautiful marbles for the bits of brick and other inferior substances formerly employed in this species of composition.

It was among the Greeks that the lithostroton or Mosaic composed of cubes of various colors, but of equal dimensions, forming a simple pattern repeated at regular intervals, and principally employed in paving the interiors of public and private edifices, was first modified by the substitution of pieces of various shape and size, determined by the exigencies of the subject to be represented. This innovation, spoken of by Pliny as genus pavimenti Iracicani, and known in Italy at the present day as lavoro a composto, constitutes a species of inlaying similar to the modern marquetry, but composed of stone in-The Mosaic art was subsequently still farther

modified by the employment of fragments of marble, of irregular shape, but exceedingly minute. In this species of Mosaic, called opus vermiculatum, the fragments of marble were mixed into a sort of stucco, forming a colored paste, which was employed in the production of patterns in relief, disposed over a wooded surface, in the same manner as the cubes employed in the primitive Mosaic. The minuteness of the fragments thus employed, affording additional facilities for the representation of subjects offering a great variety of outline, the innovation was rapidly adopted, and the Mosaists now began to attempt the uncertainty; and leaving the future destinies of representation of a higher order of subjects, geometrical figures, animals, flowers, and mythological and historical personages and scenes .-Mosaic pictures became the rage in Rome, emperors and patricians set the fashion, and the provincials followed in their steps. Such was the favor with which their art was now regarded. that the Roman Mosaïsts, to obviate the dullness of the colors hitherto employed, had recourse to the use of the most costly jewels, and made use of emeralde, turquoises, agates, cornelians, onyx, jaspers and other precious stones, imparting to their productions a brilliance of tone never before attained.

> But the increased cost of the Mosaic pictures. composed of these expensive materials, exercising an injurious influence upon their sale, the Mosaïsts now turned their attention to the discovery of some other substances that should be equally brilliant in tone, but less costly. This desideratum was at length supplied by the Greeks, who were the first to make use of colored glass in the production of Mosaics. The works executed in this new material were remarkable for their richness of tone, clearness of design, and delicacy of finish; and this species of Mosaic was thenceforth employed, not only for the pavements and domes of edifices, but also for the adornment of their walls and pillars, and even in the ornamentation of articles of furniture.

The usage of glass in Mossic became general in the reign of Constantine, and was introduced spread throughout the Eastern Empire, in which blue riband of the Garter taking precedence of it remained in honor until the invasion of the Turks. The Byzantine Mosaïsts introduced many important improvements into the art among others, that of covering minute cubes of marble with a layer of glass, under which they introduced gold and silver leaf, a proceeding from which the art of enamelling took its

> But neither the conquering Turks, nor the iconoclasts of the sixteenth century, respected the Mosaists or their works. Banished from Constantinople, the art took refuge in Venice, where its first efforts were employed in the decoration of the famous Church of St. Mark, and whence it was disseminated throughout Italy. flourishing especially in Florence, and in Rome, where it was encouraged by the popes.

The age of Leon X. was fertile in works of Mosaic, which were equally in demand for pictures and for floorings.

As early as the 10th century, the pavements of churches were frequently composed of stones of various colors, representing legendary or biblical subjects. The succeeding century witnessed the creation of many beautiful works of this nature, not only in Italy, but also in France, from the strains of the instruments to those of where the pavements of the Cathedral of Rheims -executed by Guyon Wide, in small pieces of saper, perphyry and marole, painted and enamelled, and representing in its several compartments the Twelve Apostles, Seven Arts, Four Seasons, and Twelve Months of the Year-and that of the Church of St. Phillipe at Tournoisrepresenting the twelve Signs of the Zediac and other subjects-still challenge admiration, and invite the attention of the lovers of the art.

> It was not, however, until the 15th and 16th centuries that Mosaic floors came largely into use, under the name of Venitian pavements, from the development which this artistic industry had attained in Venice. At a later period, Napo leon I., under the influence of Guinguéné, attempted to found a School of Mosaic in France and for that purpose, invited into that country several skillful Mosaic-workers of Venice, at whose head he placed a distinguished artist, Belloni, the successful restorer of the Mosaic in the Museum of Lyons. But it was found impossible to produce Mosaics except at a price so much higher than that of the ignoble floorings of brick and stone in vogue in that country, that the attempt to induce the French to substitute the former for the latter was altogether without success; and although supported by the patronage of the Government, the enterprise languished, and was at length abandoned.

The inevitable costliness of this species of work, as formerly carried on, appears to have been the determining cause of the decline of the Mosaic art at various periods. We have seen that marble, granite, serpentine, jasper, porphyry, agates, aventurines, malachite, chalcedony, and other equally expensive substances, formed the staple materials of the old Mosaïets of Greece and Italy: materials whose original ria. Persia, Egypt and Greece. From the latter costliness was enormously enhanced by the amount of skilled and delicate manual labor required for their cutting into the minute cubes demanded for the work of composition, and of which at least five thousand were employed in This art, which aims at producing the effect the production of every square yard of pictorial of painting, by means of bits of different substances of various shape, size and color, imbed- the cubes, the design to be re-produced had to plied, "The few hushed moments when they

tion, the patterns to be represented, was com- basis of the work; the required cubes being posed, in the earliest times, of fragments of then placed side by side in the hollows thus formed, and fixed in place by means of a stuceo composed of lime and marble-dust, after which the surface of the Mosaic was carefully polished with sandstone.

> It is evident that the results of so complicated and costly a process could only be obtained at a price which necessarily restricted their application to the embellishment of public monuments, the palaces of sovereigns, and the mansions of opulent patricians. And although the substitution of cubes of colored glass by the Byzantine artists, as already mentioned, enabled the Mosaïsts of Greece and Italy to effect a considerable reduction in the cost of their work, while producing compositions which they regarded as their finest and most precious chef d'aucres, this reduction was not sufficient to bring the creading of anything offensive to England.
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> A vote of thanks has been passed in both tions of the Mosaic-worker within reach of any but the wealthier portion of the community.

A very ingenious attempt to bring this beautiful branch of ornament within the scope of ordinary purses-as far, at least, as its adaptation to pavements and floors is concerned-is now being made in the neighborhood of Vaucluse, where the discovery of an extensive bed of argellaceous ochre, whose various strata offer a great variety of color, while the clay is found to be susceptible of indefinite modification of hue and shade by the admixture of coloring matters. and of acquiring in the kiln a degree of hardness so great that bricks made of it, when rubbed against silex, scratch the silex, while preserving their own surface intact, has led to the establishment of works for the manufacture of Mosaic

In this factory the clay, masses of which have been previously colored to every variety of hue called for in pictorial production is carefully kneaded to the proper consistency, moulded, with the aid of machinery worked by ateam. into cubes of the desired size, which are then baked in a kilo. These cubes, which are thus produced with the greatest rapidity, and with a precision of form and identity of size such as could never be obtained by the chisel of the old lapidaries, and so hard that they cannot be broken with a hammer, are then packed for use in separate receptacles, each shade by itself.

Each shade of color, moreover, is distinguishd by its own number, which is repeated on the bottom of the cubes: so that the workman employed in the re-production of a given design has only to place, upon a basis prepared for the operation, the cubes indicated by the number ing of the squares in the pattern before him.

In this method of working, the numbered end of the cubes is uppermost; the surface which will eventually court the eye being underneath. The cubes, being tapered off in the nould so as to be narrower at their numbered end, the surface which is uppermost under the workman's hand presents a succession of interstitial rectangular lines, intersecting one another over its whole extent; and these interstices, on the completion of the design are filled with a fluid bituminous cement, which connects the cubes together, and which, becoming excessively hard as it cools, converts them into a solid mass, whose component parts adhere together with a force of cohesion that resists all efforts to disunite them prThe slabs of Mosaic thus completed by the hardening of the cement-the intemperature of the locality to which the Mosaic is destined-are removed from the frame, packed, and forwarded to their destination, where they are laid down upon a bed of cement previously prepared for their reception.

Mosaic pictures of any size or style, and whose beauty depends simply on the genius of the artist who created the picture that has served as its pattern, which can never fade, and which, being too hard to be scratched or chipped by any amount of wear, bid fair to last for an indefinite length of time, may thus be procured at the comparatively trifling cost of about a guinea the square vard: while designs composed of a repe tition of geometrical figures, and a limited number of colors, executed in cube of larger size, and producing something of the same effect as ordinary floor-cloths-but as impermeable to damp, and as indestructible as the more elaborate pictorial Mosaics-are to be had at various prices down to about seven shillings the

It would seem to be not improbable therefore. that the decaying art of the Mosaic-worker may be destined once more to revive and flourish: and beautiful and effective as this branch of pictorial embellishment may undoubtedly be made. the ingenious method of production just described, bringing it for the first time within the range of popular sympathy, may perhaps give to this immemorial branch of artistic industry permanent footing in the architecture of mo-

HE safely walks in darkest ways. Whose youth is lighted from above, Where, through the senses' silvery haze, Dawns the veiled moon of nuptial love. Who is the Happy Husband? He Who, scanning his unwedded life, Thanks Heaven, with a conscience free. 'Twas faithful to his future Wife.

-The Angel in the House. "And when he had agreed with the laberers for a penny a day, he sent them into his pineyard." The Roman pensy is the eighth of an ounce, which, at the rate of five shillings the ounce, is seven pence half-penny sterling, equal to 124 cents.

The sternest sum-total of all worldly misfortunes is Death; nothing more can lie in the cup of human woe: yet many men, in all captive; converting its physical victory into a meral victory for themselves, into a seal and mmertal consecration for all that their past life had achieved. What has been done, may be done again: nay, it is but the degree and not the kind of such heroism that differs in different seasons .- Carlyle: Essay on Burns.

Red hair is a favorite amongst the Moore. The Moorish and Arab ladies often use red dve. and they bind up their bair with red tape. They envy the Saxons when they hear them called the red-haired nation.

"How do you and your friends feel now?" said an exultant politician in one of our Western States to a rather irritable member of the defeated party. "I suppose," said the latter, "we feel just as Lazarus did when he was licked by dogs.'

A young payal officer, when asked what

FOREIGN NEWS.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.-PRO-CEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.—THE FRENCH INSULTS EXPLAINED .- BOMBARDMENT CANTON.-COTTON ADVANCED &

The Anglo-Saxon brings dates to the 10th ult She was detained twelve hours off Cape Race by

ENGLAND.-In the House of Peers, on the 8th altimo. Lord Lyndhurst inquired whether any communications had passed between the British and French governments respecting certain in-sulting paragraphs in the Paris "Moniteur." He considered that the French government, by authorizing the publication of the insults, had taken the responsibility.

Lord Granville said that a note had been re-

ceived from Count Walewski, explaining away the publication of these addresses, and express-

Houses of Parliament to the army in India, after some objections being made by Lord Canning being included in the vote.

Lord Palmerston, in asking leave to present the bill to amend the penal laws, said that the government had no intention to propose any such measure, although driven to consider the present state of the law in regard to conspiracies. He concluded by pointing out the neces sity for amendment on general grounds.

Mr. Kinglake moved an amendment that the House deems it inexpedient to comply with the demand of Count Walewski, until further information is afforded by the production of the communications between the two governments sub sequent to that despatch. He was not inclined to alter the municipal law of the country at the demand of any power.

A variety of speeches were made against the proposed measure, including a very sarcastic ne by Mr. Roebuck.

The following evening the debate was re sumed, when speeches in its favor were made by Lord John Russell, Mr. D'Israeli and others. Lord Palmerston's motion was finally agreed to, by a vote of 299 against 99.

The London Post says that one of the princi pals in the attempted assassination of Napoleon an Englishman, named Thomas Allsop, an exmember of the Stock Exchange.

The despatch from the French Minister of oreign Affairs to the French Ambassador in London, is couched in moderate language. It concludes by expressing confidence in the ex alted reason of the English Cabinet, abstains from all indication as regards suitable measures. and thinks that the French Government shall not have appealed in vain to their honor and loyalty.

Severe election riots have occurred at Lime rick. Many persons were seriously injured.—
The military succeeded in restoring order.
INDIA AND CHINA.—Sir Colin Campbell had

taken possession of Ferukabad, which was abandoned by the enemy on the 2nd. Gornabpore was taken on the 6th, by the forces under Maharajab Jung Bahador, and seven guns taken.-Two hundred of the enemy were killed. The English loss was only two Goorkans killed and seven wounded. The roads between Delhi and Calcutta were open.

The combined forces landed at Canton on the 28th of December, including 4,600 British and 900 French. The walls were escaladed on the 28th, and the heights within the town taken possession of by nine o'clock in the morning. The enemy feebly contested the advance within the city.

The captain of the ship Acteon was killed. The Times' despatch says that the bom bardment commenced at daylight on the 28th, and continued all day and night. The assault was made in three divisions, at six o'clock in the morning.

Gough's fort was taken, and two others wer blown up.

The Chinese continue to fire from their houses. but the troops were restrained from entering the

FRANCE.—It is believed that M. Espenass will eventually become Minister of Police, and

that the present appointment is merely pro-visional. M. Drouyn De l'Huys is likely to succeed as Minister of the Interior. SPAIN .- A new revolutionary plot has been discovered at Madrid. Incendiary proclama-tions, and supplies of arms and ammunition were

seized in houses near the Palace. SWITZERLAND.-A difficulty is reported to have occurred between France and Switzerland with regard to political refugees.

PRUSSIA.-The Prince and Princess of Prus sia made their public entry into Berlin on the 8th inst. and were most enthusiastically received. The display was very brilliant. The King of Prussia was expected to pro

eed to Cannes, France, for the benefit of his SWEDEN.-Another Swedish loan of eight millions is announced, to be employed in the con-

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Feb. 23 .- The sales of Cotton for the last three days, have been 27,000 bales, including 6000 to speculators, and 2000 for export. All qualities have advanced %d, the market closing The Manchester advices are favorable

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET, Feb. 9.—Messrs Richardson, Spence's & Co. quote flour dull and quo tations nominal. Corn dull and quotations barel maintained. Wheat firm.

Beef quiet; Pork dull at 54s 10d; Bacon also dull Beef quiet; Pork dull at 54s 10d; Bacon also dull; Lard inactive; Tallow firm at 52s 6d. Sugars quiet and steady; Coffee quiet; Rice inactive; Pot and Pearl Ashes dull, and quotations barely maintained; Rosin steady; Spirits of Turpentine firm. London Markets, Feb. 9.—Tea is slow of sale, but prices are unaitered; Coffee buoyant; Rice heavy. Sales of Indigo at a considerable decline; Pig Iron on the Clyde, 55s 6da56s.

MONEY MARKET, Feb. 9 .- Money is in more

mand. American securities are generally unchang. Consols 95% for money, and 95% for secount.

BILLIARDS.—Yesterday, Mr. John W. Hester was playing a game of billiards, and by an adroit play brought the two reds together about eighteen inches from the cushion at the foot of the table. He then "nursed" them so skillfully that he marked two thousand one hundred and fifty-seven points by seven hundred and nineteen consecutive caroms, without making a cushion The time occupied in making this run of 2,157 points was nearly two hours; and it was only terminated when the player, feeling that he had accomplished a feat in billiards which, possibly the world never saw before, became pardonably excited, lost his steadiness of nerve, and made a false play. This account might well be doubt ed were its correctness not attested by eigh persons, who were absorbed spectators through out the run. The papers of all the other great cities-Boston, New York, Philadelphia and St. Louis-boast their big games of billiards, but we are much mistaken if they ever have, or ever will have, anything to equal the New Or leans run of 2.157 points. We advise Hester to ages, have triumphed over Death, and led it | quit the game now, and never risk his laurels by playing again.—New Orleans True Delta, February 12th.

CELTIC SUPERSTITION .- While Sheriff Anse Wright was taking a census of the last year' crop of children in Northampton, Massachusetts a few days ago, he called at the residence of an Irish family, and inquired of the woman of the house if any children were born in that house during the year, but could not induce her to in-form sim. He inquired the reason of her refusal. She answered that soon after he called or the same business last year, their younges child died: that she and ber husband had talked the matter over, and concluded that telling him the child's age might have had something to do with its death, and for that reason thought it was best not to say anything about it this year After having in vain urged her to give the de sired information, he asked her how old her youngest child was. "Three months," said she Mr. Wright was satisfied.

ONE DAY, not quite three weeks ago. a lady of this vicinity, says The Johnstown (Pa.) Echo, attended the funeral of her mother at 3 o'clock, P. M.+ was led to the altar a blushing bride (we presume she blushed—if she didn't she ought) at 6 o'clock, just three hours afterward, and now is making application for a divorce.

NEWS ITEMS.

A PRIVATE letter from Berlin, Wisconsin, dated Feb. 9, gives the following extraordinary low rates for produce in that place:—"Wheat is selling at 40 cents per bushel; oats, 17 cents per bushel; corn, 20 cents per bushel; potatoes, 124 cents per bushel; butter, 124 cents per pound; eggs, 11 cents per dozen; white beans, 624 cents per bushel, while, last spring, they brought \$4 per bushel in the market. Hay is selling at from \$2 to \$2,50 per ton, and good hickory wood brings \$2 per cord."

MANUFACTURING IN RHODE ISLAND.—The

last returns of the Rhode Island manufactories show 54 cotton mills on full time, 12 on short time, and 13 stopped. The returns of all the manufacturing and mechanical establishments show 100 on full time, 61 en short time or partial operation, 19 stopped; 27,523 hands on full time, 10,805 on short time, 8,198 idle. Compared with the week before, there was an in-10,805 on short time, 8,198 idle. Comcrease of 10 mills and over 2,000 hands working full time. The number of hands totally out of employment decreased 860.

THE BRITISH HOUSE OF LORDS .- By the muster-roll of the "Lords spiritual and temporal" of the present British Parliament, it appears that the whole number who compose the upper house, or House of Lords, is four hundred and fifty-one. Of the entire catalogue. exclusive of princes of royal blood, there are only one hundred and eighteen peers whose titles are older than the reign of George III. HAVING A FINE TIME OF IT .- Hawes Crowel

shipped as steward, recently, of the brig Helen Jane, on a voyage from Boston, Mass., to Trux-illo, Honduras, but on the second day after sailing he disappeared, and was supposed to have fallen overboard. On the brig's arrival at Truxillo, the steward made his appearance, when it was found that he had been stowed away in the hold, and had managed to support life in a sumptuous manner. He had been there 22 days, and in that time had consumed eight baskets of champaigne, six boxes of raisins, ham, &c . to the amount of \$250. He will be sent to the United States for trial.

ARTIFICIAL ear drums are now made of fine silver wire, with a disk of India rubber or gutta percha between. They are placed in the ear and worn without inconvenience; and it is said the effect is magical.

THE Packet of the 19th of December says :-The fact of an armed revolt in Minas. Brazil. headed by Brigido Solveira, appears certain, and that is enough as a certain harbinger of

SINGULAR CAUSE FOR SUICIDE.—The Boston (Mass.) Post, says:—"The papers give no cause for the suicide of Mr. Harper, at Oriskany, N. Y., except that he was a Justice of the

SUDDEN DEATH IN A CHURCH.-At the funeral of the Rev. Jesse Anthony, at the North Second Street Methodist Church, in Troy, New York, on Thursday week, after the sermon, the Rev. Samuel Howe pronounced a eulogium on the deceased, concluding as follows:-" I am 78 years of age; my feet are near those of Brother Anthony, and I shall soon join him.' Mr. Howe then went into the basement, seated himself in a rocking-chair, and instantly expired.

PROFITABLE STOCK .- Selah Galpin, of Westfield, Conn., last year kept 50 hens, which gave him 508 dozen of eggs, and raised 30 chickens. They consumed 34 bushels of corn and five bushels of buckwheat. GOOD NEWS .- The Thibodeaux (La.) Miner

va says, that neither the orange, nor any other blossoms were injured by the late frosts. PROGRESS OF LIGHT.—The streets of Jack sonville, Illinois, were lighted with gas for the

first time on Saturday night the 6th ult. MANUFACTURE OF SUGAR BOXES -The Gardiner (Me.) Journal says that the manufacture of sugar boxes is largely carried on in that city this winter, and has enabled all the mills to keep at work at remunerative rates. It is estimated that \$25,000 worth will be made there

during the winter. DEFEATED -A bill limiting bank notes to \$10 and \$20 has been defeated in the Virginia SECTARIAN BITTERNESS.—It is said that religious animosity rages in some parts of Ireland with the most unparalleled intensity. At Castlebar both Catholic and Protestant seldiers go

armed to their respective places of worship. THE Westminster Review says the direct worth of India to Englishmen of all classes i not less than £10,000,000. This is a magnificent

subsidy for one country to pay another.

The joint committee on the President's Kansas message, in the Texas Legislature, has reported favorably on a bill appointing delegates to a Southern Convention, in case one is called. RAILROAD DECISION .- The Supreme Court of New York, in the Second District, have decided that the rolling stock of a railroad is a fixture of the same, and not personal property; and that consequently a mortgage on rolling stock does not require to be held as in the case of a chattel mortgage, in order to protect the property against judgment creditors.

A Bogus Lottery.-The citizens of New Orleans last week found that they had been swindled out of about \$20,000 by a man who got up a tempting lottery, and, after disposing of the tickets, left for parts unknown before the drawing.

In a letter addressed to Col. Johnston, in the present month, Gen. Scott says that it is no onger probable that he will go to the Pacific coast, or that any expedition against or towards Utah will be despatched from that side.

JOHN COCHRANE, of New York, and others, during the past week have presented in the House of Representatives an unusually large number of petitions for a homestead law. The memorials for the passage of a bankrupt law are also multiplying.

IDOLATRY IN CHINA .- Some years ago, a pic ture of the Emperor Napoleon was found in a Chinese hut, and the people were worshipping it as a god! A missionary at Hong Kong used to conduct worship with the children of his school in a room where there was a clock standing on the chimney-piece. One of the boys for a whol year thought that this clock was the missionary's ged, and that the prayers he daily offered were addressed to it!

THE late Dr. Proul, rector of Trinity Church at Utica, N. Y., shortly before his death, caused all his manuscript sermons, 1,700 in number, to be placed in a heap before him, and a match applied to them. A very commendable action probably.

THE custom-house at Sandusky, Ohio, cost \$74 571.85. The revenue collected there last year was \$567.84, and principally on importation of railroad iron, which may not happen again. There are said to be many such examples scattered all over the United States.

CRAWFORD'S Equestrian Statue of Washington was inaugurated in Richmond, Virginia, on the 22nd, with great ceremonies. Senator Hunter delivered the address, and 15,000 persons are said to have been present. The military display was very fine. THE Washington correspondents telegraph

that Minnesota will probably soon be admitted into the Union. The whole delegation now in Washington is said to be in favor of the Lecompton Constitution, and will vote with the IT is said that the Prussian Government is

about to send a frigate to the China seas. The Austrian Government despatched a frigate which has probably arrived at Canton by this

SAD CASE OF POSTPONED MARRIAGE.-A young lady in Danbury, Connecticut, is desirous of getting married. She has obtained all the necessary articles-the man, bridal attire. gewgaws, "chicken fixins," &c., but an alarming obstacle has presented itself. There is no church in that place with aisles broad enough to admit her crinoline—and so she is obliged to postpone the "happy day" until the completion of a new sanctuary, which is in progress of

THE jury in the case of Ela vs. Ex-Mayor smith, General Edmands, and others, of Bos ton, who claimed damages for injuries received at the rendition of the fugitive slave Burns, have rendered a verdict in favor of the defen-

THE Massachusetts Legislature has adopted an amendment to the Constitution, providing that a foreigner shall reside in the State two years after naturalization before he can be mad a voter.

A Young lady, seventeen years of age, named Louise Ann Walker, residing in the town of Nassau, Rensselaer county, New York, recently fell dead in her mother's arms. A moment before she was in the full bloom of youth, health

THE CLAY AND CULLOM DIFFICULTY SET-TLED.—The challenge having been withdrawn and the seconds retired, the matter was left to the Hon. J. J. Crittenden and the Hon. Robert Toombs, who selected as third party, Hon. A. Kennedy. The three then considered the circumstances attending the difficulty, and con-cluded that Mr. Cultum should apologize to Mr. Clay, as he (Mr. Culium) acted under misapprehensions and was wrong when he struck Mr. Clay.

Competition has cheapened very considerably the cost of fare to California. The old mail line via. Panama now charges for the se-cond cabin \$100, instead of \$200, and for the teerage \$50, instead of \$130. This includes the \$25 charged each passenger for the transit of the Isthmus. The public are getting the benefit of the rivalry, but whether the companies will make anything by it is doubtful.

THE Ohio State Senate has passed the bill

repealing an Act prohibiting the confinement of fugitive slaves in the jails of Ohio, by a vote of

REBELLION IN A SCHOOL -A few days since George Smith, a teacher in a public school at Perrysville, Alleghany county, Pa., while endeavoring to enforce order in school, was assailed by several of the larger pupils, both male and female, and severely injured. On consulta-Pittsburg and made information against five boys and two girls, and warrants were accordingly issued for their apprehension, to answer a charge of assault and battery

GASTRONOMIC FEAT.-A Canadian paper relates the following, showing how a promissory note was swallowed and the broker "sucked in:"-Dr. Charles Sabourin, ex-Mayor of Longueil, had obtained discount on a note for \$5,300 of a note shaver named Male, and on the 16th ult., Sabourin called at Malo's office to pay a part and gave a note for the balance. While Malo was casting the interest, Sabourin seized the note from the table and swallowed it. Sabourin is under arrest on a charge of felony.

THE overland emigration to California, in 1857, that passed the Devil's Gate, as kept at the Mormon mail station, was as follows :- Immigrants, 12,500; wagons, 950; cattle, 67,000; horses and mules, (about) 2,500; sheep, 20,000 There were several large droves of cattle taken on speculation; but as a general thing, the emigrants took only what they thought they would need on the plains, and for a good start when

they got there. PROFITABLE READING .- It is stated that seven of Mrs. Fanny Kemble Butler's recent Shakspearean readings in New York city, netted the sum of \$6,000.

MRS. MAJOR BLISS.-We notice that Mrs. Bliss, widow of the late Major Bliss, U.S. Army. and daughter of Gen. Taylor, the ex-President, was married on the 11th ult., to Philip P. Dandridge, Esq., of Virginia. The marriage took place at New Orleans.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A MINISTER .- On Sunday morning last the Congregational Chapel. Gorleston, were thrown into some state of alarm by the sudden death of their minister, the Rev. Joseph Pike, who had partly gone through the service. Having given out his text—the last verse 17th Psalu—"As for me I will behold thy face in righteousness," he had not proceeded many minutes when he fell suddenly back in his pulpit senseless. In about an hour from the time of his being first taken he expired. The deceased died from a paralytic stroke. - Bury and Norwick Post.

THE Woonsocket Patriot records a successful surgical operation, consisting in the removal of the entire lip of a gentleman, and forming a substitute from the sides of the cheek in so perfect a manner as to overcome the entire defo mity. The lip had been eaten away by caustic nearly down to the point of the chin, for what had been called cancer, and the patient had been a martyr for three years past to the most in-

SALE OF COWS .- At an auction sale of cows belonging to Mr. P. B. Derry, on the Harwood farm, situated in Barre, Mass., and lately purchased by A. H. Holland, Esq., of this city, following prices were obtained, viz.: \$125, \$120, \$100, \$100, \$80, \$80, \$80, \$75, \$75, \$72 50, \$65; \$57 50,-making for twelve cows (the entire lot) \$1,030, or \$85 88 as the average. This is said to be the largest sale, or the most money ever received for the entire lot of cows on any farm in Worcester county, where the number

was only twelve .- Boston Journal NEBRASKA SALT .- It is stated that excellent salt is manufactured at the Salt Springs in Lancaster county, Nebraska, equal to the best qualities manufactured in any part of the world. The water from which the salt is made yields from forty-five to fifty pounds to fifty gallons.

CONSIDERABLE attention has been excited in this city by the appearance of notices upon the fine new granite structure on Chestnut street, recently put up for the Bank of Pennsylvania, setting forth that the banking house had been levied upon to secure the payment of an aggregate sum of more than \$16,000 due Mesers. Wood & Perot and Morris, Tasker & Morris, for labor done and materials furnished for the building. The structure has cost, we believe, about \$200,000, of which over \$40,000 is unpaid.

FROM KANSAS-Adjournment of the Legisla ture.-The House Bill, declaring-that if any individual, claiming to have authority from the Lecompton Convention, shall publish, in the shape of an official proclamation, any declaration to the effect that the Constitution made by said Convention is the Constitution of the State of Kansas, or shall call on any person or per-sons to act as officers under said Constitution, or shall offer, or pretend to, or, in fact, commission any person claiming to be Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary, Auditor, and Treasurer of State, under said Constitution, or claiming to be elected to either House of the Legislative Assembly, or a member to Congress, under said Constitution, shall assume the duties of any or either of said offices under said Constitution, or f any person or persons shall attempt, in any manner whatever, to give effect to the Government under said Constitution, within this Territory, such person or persons, officer or officers, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and upon conviction thereof in any court of competent jurisliction, shall suffer death; this act to be in force from and after its passage—was passed by a vote of 35 to 3.

The Council rejected this bill, 7 to 4, and assed a series of resolutions, of which the folowing is the principal:

Resolved. That in the event of such admission, we, in behalf of the people of the Terri-tory, as reflecting their fixed and unalterable determination upon this subject, [will view the same as a declaration of war: and relying upon the justice of our cause, and the united strength of those who are bound to us by their sympathies and interest, both East and West, we will go into the fight, despite the disparity of our osition, for extermination or success.

The resolution was adopted unanimously. Sr. Louis, Feb. 25.—The Leavenworth Times says that the judges and clerks of the election in Shawnee District were arrested, and on being sworn before the Legislative Investigating Committee, testified that the poli book of Snawnee was taken to Westport. Mo., and that three hun-dred names were added thereto, at that place. J. J. Clarkson, the postmaster at Leavenworth. was burned in effigy on the night of the 15th. and threats were made to hang him, if he could

"What some folks think," is to so ninisters the judgment day. - Beecher.

Strong passions work wonders, when there is a greater strength of reason to curb them .- Tucker.

be caught.

AGRICULTURE IN CHINA.

The best way to see the agriculture of a country is to shoot over it. A landlord who shoots over his estate knows the rotation of every field, and his tenant will not wisely be too persistent in his straw crops. With a view to this same sort of minute acquaintance with the agriculture of the Flowery Land, I employed some of my enforced leisure at the north in little expecitions after the China pheasants. I used to take a Soochau boat and go away up the rivers and creeks, some twenty or thirty miles, and anchor off some likely spot for the night. Next morning my servant went to the nearest village, and hired three peasants with long Bamboos, and we went forth scouring the country. The ground round the Bamboo plantations, which are always attached to houses, is cultivated in lands, like allotment grounds in England-a land of Cotton, another of Peas, a third of Indigo, a fourth of White Turnips, and so on. Altogether, the October shooting in China is not quite worth following for itself alone. But for the exercise, and as an excuse for exploring the country, it is greatly to be cultivated.

After investigation. I am convinced that Fire land has nothing to learn from China in the art of agriculture. It is true the Chipese have no summer fallows: but then they have no stiff clays. They have no Couch Grass, no Thistles contending for the full possession of the land, as we see in Wales; no uninvited Poppies, no straggling stalky crops, the poverty-stricken covering of an exhausted soil. At rare intervals we see a large, rich-colored coxcomb flaunting himself among the Cotton; but, generally speaking, there is not a leaf above the ground which does not appertain to the crop to which the field is appropriated. Rice and Cotton are the staples of the great district of which I am now speaking. These crops often extend in unbroken breadth over tracts of thousands of acres. The Peas, and Wheat, and Indigo, and Turnips, and Bringalls lie in patches round the villages. The ground is not only clean, but the soil is so exquisitely pulverized, that after a week's rain I have sometimes looked about in vain for a clod to throw into a pond to startle the waterfowl.

We may be accustomed to mark the course of agriculture throughout the breadth of our own land-the light loams of our Lincolnshire wolds, the Turnip and Barley lands of Norfolk, the strong flats of Suffolk; then westward to the rich pastures of Leicester, the mixed dairy and arable farms of Derbyshire, across the coalfields to the successive and attenuating Oat crops on the shores of Bala, and down the valley of the Tivey-yet we shall see nothing like the cultivation of this great plain of China.

The art is exercised under different conditions. The Chinese cultivator is not asked for milk, or butter, or cheese, or mutton, or beef. The Chinaman does not object to a little buffalo or goat's milk with his rice, and if some curious accident should have brought buffalo flesh into his basin he will eat it. But he rarely or never buys it. In his recent voyage of discovery up the "Great Junk," or "Great Western River." droves of buffalo upon the uplands to the north of Canton, and we know that milk and mutton are common food in Tartary; but I am speaking of those parts of China where agriculture is supposed to reach perfection, not of the mountain pastures. Pork, poultry and vegetables. and the creatures that swim or crawl about his rivers and canals, are the Chinaman's natural dainties. Stall feeding, therefore, would not pay even so moderately (taking sale of stock only into consideration) as it does with us, and Grass is only seen growing rank on graves -One or two buffalo to turn the irrigating wheel and plough the Paddy fields, two or three goats, a breeding sow, a quantity of those ugly, longlegged fowls so ignorantly called Cochin Chinas in England, and a flock of ducks and geesesuch is the live stock of a Chinese farm which maintains a hundred laborers.

Stable-vard manure, therefore, is scant. Nor is it much coveted. Human ordure is, in a Chinaman's opinion, the only perfect fertilizer .-This is collected with the most oppressive care. In the cities and in the neighborhood of cities, enormous dark open earthenware pans offend the senses at every turn. The privilege of collection is sold for a large price, and the Cantonese have a proverb that a fortune every day passes in that form out of their gates. In the suburbs every cottage has its open earthenware cesspool. In the country every house has its public latrine, ostentationsly placed with its open doorless entrance to the public path. The numbers and suffocative effluvia of these opposition manure-traps are to Englishmen a neverceasing horror. They constitute his first and his last impression of the country.

These details of the "sordida rura" are not pleasant to write; at all times "difficile est proprie communia dicere," but if the object be to depict or to comprehend China, they must be written and read. This manure is sprinkled over the plant. It is too precious to be worked into the ground. The straw and the burnt halm of the Cotton plant are returned to the soilthat is all. The Chinese transplant every root of Rice by hand, just as we should transplant young trees, and each has its little blessing of liquid manure as it is sown. This homocopathic system would not do, I apprehend, with our hungry lands.

The art of agriculture is, I repeat, exercised under different conditions in China to what it is in England. Give an Euglish farmer a thousand acres of vegetable loam of an unexplored depth,-a reticulation of water ways, which enables him to flood at pleasure every sere of his soil-an unfailing supply of manual labor at 4d. a day-and cheep communication by tidal creeks with large markets; give him also periodical rains, perfect drainage, and abundance of quickly ripening sunshine, and see what grops of Corn and Pulse and Potherbs he would produce! I say nothing of Tea and Cotton and Mulberry leaves: for our friend would have to scratch his head a little before he could start on a race to overtake these Chinamen, who are 4,000 years

of practice ahead of him. But then, per contra, it must be recollected that this park of Ceres is infested by poschers. These happy fields are overrun by extortionate mandarine, pillaging soldiers, maranders who, in small bande, are called robbers, and in large bands aspire to be rebels and to be led by kings. river pirates who levy blackmail, and occasional Times Commissioner.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO OLD FOLKS AT HOME.

A short time age the London Times gave an account of an old lady more than eighty years of age, who had cut her third set of teetn, and her features, it is said, have now the juvenescence of 30 years. Many such facts could be collected. We are therefore bound, perhaps, to give eredence to certain good authorities when they assert that such natural changes have occurred in the entire body, that the powers of youth have been restored to persons with whom they have been familiar. "Velescus de Taranta (let us by all means cite authorities) relates that there was an abbess in the nunnery at Monviedra, who reached the great age of a hundred years, and was then very infirm ; but the lost powers of nature unexpectedly came back to her. Black hairs sprouted from her head. and the white hairs were thrown off; all the teeth returned into her mouth: wrinkles were lost from her face : ber bosom swelled and she became at last as fresh and lovely as she had been at the age of thirty. Many flocked to see this marvel, and no doubt paid for the privilege: but the abbess did not readily suffer herself to be seen, for she was ashamed (she said) of the recollections that her restored beauty awaken-

It is also asserted that there are means in nature of restoring youth. In Household Words. it is said, that there is a fountain in the Island of Bonica which restores youth to those who drink its waters. Certain of the inferior animals are also acquainted with berbs that restore youth to them; the stag recovers it by eating snakes, and the snakes recover it by eating fennel. Italian ladies used to eat snake meat, in order to retain their freshness and youth. Johnston, in his Chemistry of Common Life, says-"Before a Circassian beauty is sent to the seraglio at Constantinople, she eats about an ounce of a very choice and peculiar description of manna (the Sinai manna), every day for eight or ten weeks. This has the effect of imparting embonpoint-or rather, of beautifully rounding all the angles of the human frame; and without the least exaggeration the result is a form as beautiful as a living Venus de Medicis. This manna is also much esteemed in Syria as a remeds for affections of the chest" Roast have is also said to be a great preserver of beauty. Several well-authenticated instances are likewise recorded of rapid change in the color of the hair. By an inscription on a tombstone at Breslau, it appears that one John Montanus, who was a dean there, recovered the color of his hair three times. It is next to impossible to deny the great age of the patriarchs-of Methuselah, of Cainan, and of Enos. That they passed icto age at the ordinary period of life familiar to us, and then continued with the same appearance of age and decrepitude for the remainder of their days, is not probable; far more reasonable is it to suppose that they recovered their youthful powers at certain periods, like a plant that putteth on youth every spring. In our 'seventh age" we not unfrequently again become "childish." Does it therefore appear incredible or impossible that man may occasionally, after his threescore years and ten, again exhibit the powers and physical qualities of youth ?-Septimus Piesse.

SPIDERS.

The worst thing about this poor insect is, that t is so thoroughly ugly. In it nature has sacrificed everything to the formation of the industrial machine necessary for satisfying its wants. Of a circular form, furnished with eight legs and eight vigilant eyes, it astonishes (and disgusts) us by the pre-eminence of an enormous abdomen. Ignoble trait! in which the inattentive and superficial observer will see nothing but a type of gluttony. Alas! it is quite the contrary. This abdomen is its workshop, its magazine, the pocket in which the rope-maker keeps his stock, but as he fills this pocket with nothing but his own substance, he can only increase it at his own expense by means of a rigid sobriety. True type of the artisan. "If I fast to-day." he says, "I shall, perhaps, get something to eat to-morrow; but if my manufacture be stopped. everything is lost, and my stomach will have o fast forever." In character the spider is watchful and cunning; in disposition timid, uneasy, and nervous; being endowed with a more ensitive nature than is possessed by any other insect. These characteristics are the natural result of its miserable condition, which is a state of constant, passive, weary waiting. To be for ever watching the ceaseless, joyous, careless dances of the fly, which pays no attention to the greedy desires of its enemy, or the gentle whispers of Come here, little one, come this way," is to be in a state of constant torment, to be continually undergoing a succession of hopes and mortification. The fatal question, "Shall I get any dinner?" is continually presenting itself to the dweller in the web, followed by the still more sinister reflection, " If I have no dinner to-day, then no more thread, and still less hope of dining to-morrow." The male spider often makes a meal of his progeny; whilst the female loves them so tenderly that if she cannot save them in circumstances of peril, she prefers to perish with them. The love which she bears to her little ones she does not extend to her mate; sometimes, after having in vain attempted to prevent him from devouring their offspring, the idea appears suddenly to present itself to her mind that the cannibal is himself good for food, on which she instantly falls upon him and eats him up .- Michelet .

ORIGIN OF "HUMBUG."-This word is said to occur first in Fielding's Amelia, 1751. One writer uggests that it is a corruption of the Latin Ambages; another that it is derived from a man named Hume, who, in olden time in Scotland. succeeded to the Bogue or Boog estate, and was known as "Hume o' the Bogue," or ' Aume o' the Bug," who was so inclined to the marvellous. that when any one made an extraordinary statement, it soon became common to style it "a hum o' the bug," which was soon shortened into hum-

THE AUTHOR OF UTOPIA.—Sir Thomas More had a whipping-post in his garden at Chelson, which he called his "tree of truth,"-being his imprisoned. As his trial drew near, he acinstrument for extracting from persons accused knowledged his crime, remarking that he commitof heresy either confession or renunciation of ted it for the purpose of getting rid of the contheir opinions. Sir Thomas More, the philoso- stant importunities of a woman whom he had pher of Utopia, the friend of Erasmas, whose promised to marry, but did not love. He prelife was of blameless beauty, is thus seen as ferred imprisonment to matrimonial bonds. swarms of locusts which darken the sun. - The combining a spirit of fell persecution with the thus showing that of two svils he chose the farmers become also literary men, our nation est luxuries the world can bestow. - Erasmus at any rate you can try it on one teat. - Country fairest graces of the human character.

LOST IN THE MIST.

One little hour, oh, round red sun, And thou and I shall come Unto the golden gate of rest. The open door of home; One little bour, oh, weary sun Till these tired feet that pleasant door Enter, and never leave.

Ye rooks that wing in slender file Into the thickening gloom, Ye'll scarce have reached your old gray town Ere I have reached my home : Plover, that thrill'st this lonely moor With such an cerie cry, Seek you your nest ere night falls down, As my heart's nest seek I

Oh, light, light heart, oh, heavy feet, Beat time a little while Keep the warm love-light in these eyes, And on these lips the smile Outspeed the mist, the gathering mist, That follows o'er the moor The darker grows the world without. The brighter shines that door

Oh, door, so close, yet so far off; Grim mist that nears and nears Coward! to faint in sight of home Blinded-but not with tears : 'Tis but the mist, the cruel mist That chills this heart of mine. My eyes that cannot see the light, Not that it ceased to shine.

A little further-further yet: How the mist crawls and crawls! It hems me round, it shuts me in Its white sepulchral walls: No earth, no sky, no path, no light: Silence as of a tomb: Dear Heaven, it is too soon to die-And I was going home !

A little further-further yet : My limbs are young; my heart-Oh, heart, it is not only life That is so hard to part : Poor lips, slow freezing into calm Numbed hands, that nerveless fall: And a mile off, warm lips, safe hands. Waiting to welcome all

I see the pictures in the room. The light forms moving round. The very flicker of the fire Upon the patterned ground; Oh that I were the shepherd dog That guards their happy door Or even the silly household cat That basks upon the floor.

Oh that I lay one minute's space Where I have lain so long : Oh that I heard one little word Sweeter than angel's song! A pause-and then the table fills. The mirth brims o'er and o'er; While I-oh, can it be God's will? I die, outside the door.

My body fails, my quickened soul Fights, desperate, ere it go; The blank air shrieks with voices wild. But not the voice I know : Dim shapes come beckoning through the dark Ghost-touches thrill my hair ; Faces, long strange, peer glimmering by. But one face is not there.

Lost-lost! and such a little way From that dear sheltering door: Lost, lost, out of the open arms Left empty evermore: His will be done. Oh, gate of heaven, Fairer than earth Receive me !- Everlasting Arms Enfold me evermore

And so, farewell. * * * This, on my darkening eyes?

My name, too-which I thought to hear Next time in Paradise? Warm arms-close lips-oh, saved, saved

saved ! Across the deathly moor Sought, found! and yonder through the night

THE CURES OF GRAEFENBERG.

Mr. De Forest says, in his recent volume of Sketches, that there are other cures at Graefenberg beside the water cure:

"Whether the Silesians are naturally given to heterodox methods of doctoring, or whether simply the success of Priesenitz had generated imitations. I cannot decide: but one or other of these causes had favored the neighborhood of Graefenberg with a variety of odd establishments for the healing of diseases. There was a Curd Cure, wherein sick people were fed exclusively on curdled milk, and, if I was rightly informed, put to soak in it. There was a Straw Cure wherein, the patients not only drank intemperately of straw tea, but were horribly tormented by being put naked inside of straw beds, and kept there until they were nearly flayed by the points and edges of this medicinal fodder. And about two miles from Graefenberg, in the valley of the little stream of Freiwaldau, was still another eccentric hospital devoted to a method of treatment called the Wine Cure. Here horrible sweatings, of eight hours, in numerous dry blankets, made the nights miserable; while a curious system of diet, arranged on a sliding scale, carried the patients through all the stages of starvation and repletion, commencing with abundant meals, and descending gradually to the circumscribed rations of three small rolls a day; then creeping up the diges tive staircase again to aldermanic breakfasts and dinners, and so on, up and down, until the sufferer was either cured, buried, or driven to the desperation of flight. In compensation for this sharp mortification of the flesh, a considerable daily portion of wine was allowed, and on Saturdays double treats. D'Hauteville told me that, happening in there one Saturday afternoon, he found the patients and the doctor all fuddled together. One old acquaintance, too glad to see him to wait till he could reach the door, stuck his fiet through a pane of glass to shake hands, after which he hallooed riotously. declaring that he felt better every minute, and denouncing Priessnitz as a quack and sold water as a nuisance. Singular as it may seem, this system often effected sures, and drew over various renagades from Graefenberg."

When at Divonne, M. De Forest spoke of this Wine Cure to a bathman who was "ravished with the idea, and marvelled greatly that so excellent a system had not spread over the universe "

BREACH OF PROMISE.-A young man, a miller by trade, stole a horse, was arrested and

UNLEAVENED BREAD.

The subject of bread-making is one of great importance to every household, as well in a sanitary as in an economical point of view. Saleratus bread, which has been, and is now, with many, very popular, has fallen under the ban of physiologists, and we believe for good reasons. Saleratus broad is said to be injurious to the teeth, hurtful to the digestive organs, and less putritive than other forms in which wheat flour can be prepared. We know that families who have used it for years still cling to it, because their tastes are formed; we also know that an article called "dietetic saleratus, purged from its deleterious qualities," is prepared: but still we think it will be well enough to turn to other descriptions of bread for a season, and let saleratus and cream of tartar alone for awhile,

The chief resson why this description of bread has been so popular, however, has been the readiness with which it can be prepared. In a few minutes from the time the flour is mixed the pan of bread is ready for the oven. This is a great merit in our eyes. We are an ureasy, restless people: are continually striving against time, and whatsoever things our hands find to do we want to do them with a rush. We are forever driven by our impatience, and we use unleavened bread as the Jews did when they were thrust out of Egypt: "And they baked unleavened bread because they were thrust out of Egypt, and could not tarry."

A substitute, then, for saleratus bread should be received with a high degree of favor. This substitute is found in the mixing of the flour with cold water, cutting the dough into small cakes, and baking immediately. We have esten cakes so prepared, and can testify that they were light, highly palatable and very desirable. If housewives could be induced to try this style of bread and persevere, even if they should happen to make a mistake in the first batch or two, they could always have at hand materials for healthy, inexpensive new bread for every meal, and there would be a great saving of time in every kitchen, an object, as every head of a family will tell you, of no small importance when the breakfast or supper hour is near at hand.

Flour and water, simply, will make a light, delicious bread, which may be placed upon the table in fifteen minutes from the time of mixing. It is perfectly wholesome, and may be eaten hot, even by the most delicate dyspeptics. There is nothing difficult in the process, and it has this advantage over the common breads in use, that it may be made uniform in quality. The good wife never will be disappointed in her bread by finding it heavy or sour. This mode of mixing bread has lately been introduced to the community, and we cannot help thinking it a step of progress. It is undoubtedly a revival of the old art of bread-making in use when the patriarch Abraham entertained the angels by setting before them an impromptu cake.

A correspondent expresses our views when he says :- "It is universally admitted that there is room for great improvement in this department of household economy. Medical men are agreed that many of th, preparations which the production of light, porous bread, are most injurious to health, acting as they do, upon the coats of the stomach. Those who have given most attention to this subject, say that there is no one thing which has had so powerful an agency in the production of the almost universal derangement of the functions of digestion which prevails.

"There is nothing connected with our mode of living which excites more remark among foreigners, than the villainous nature of the compounds which pass among us under the name of bread. This is true, even of our household bread, and how much more of that which is sold at our bakers' shops, and which, in our large towns and cities forms so important a staple of consumption. The adulteration of the flour, and the use of deleterious foreign substances to cover up and conceal such adulteration, are notorious. There is a very general conviction that the use of alkalies in breadmaking is injurious to health. The prejudice against saleratus is especially strong, but the objections which lie against this, lie equally against cream of tartar and other such pre-

ITALIAN DESPOTISM .- A correspondent in Florence sends us the following illustration of

social life in Italy: "A circumstance happened a few weeks ago at Leghorn, which shows that even in the mild government of Tuscany despotism will sometimes show its iron hoof. A Swiss gentleman and his newly-married wife were on their wedding tour, and reached Leghorn, purposing to visit Florence. The custom-house officers were out of humor, and mercilessly turned over the poor young bride's finery. She unfortunately exclaimed to her husband, 'mais comme c'est bete.' Unluckily some of the officials comprehended a little French, and considered this sentence as an attack on themselves, for which resistance of authority they called in the gendarmes and committed the pair to separate prisons, where they found themselves each mixed up with the lowest and worst of the Leghorn population. The Swiss Consul and English Consal heard by some means of this unpardonable stretch of the law, and, after great exertions and sundry appeals to higher authorities, suceceded in getting an order for their release; but alas! as far as the poor young wife was concorned, seven hours' confinement in this frightful prison, with companions of such a class, had done its work. She was half frantic, and fever in a few days carried her to her grave. I have not heard whether the brutal officials who saused her death received any punishment, but most probably not. The authorities would shrug their shoulders, and say, in the usual Florentine phrase pazienza."-London Inquiser.

will have reached its highest point.

MORNING BY THE SEA.

BY FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE

I melt thy sleep away, arise-arise: For, look, my Love, Phæbus his golden hand Hath laid upon the white mane of the sea: And springing from the blue deep gloriously, He glances keen o'er the long, level strand. Now come his horses up all snorting fire. The levely morning hours, hymning their choir Of triumph, circle round the royal sun. And the great pageant of the day's begun Come! let me lock in mine thy hand. And pace we with swift feet this smooth and spark

Curl into gold green crystal caves, Rising and rounding. Rolling and resounding. Breaking and rebounding. And melting into curves of creamy spray. Sweep with their wavy lines the far-indented bay.

See how the swollen ridges of the waves

The little bark, that by the sheltering shore Folded her wings and rocked herself to sleep, Shakes out her pinions to the breeze once more, And, like a swallow, dips, and skims the deep,

Hail welcome day! hail miracle of light: Hall wondrous resurrection from the night ! Hail glorious earth ' hail ocean fearful-fair ' Hail ye sweet breezes of fresh vital air! Hail thou, my love! my life, my air, my light! Soul of my day! my morning, noon, and night!

PROBABLE PRESERVATION FROM SHIPWRECK BY MEANS OF WHALES.

The following is an extract from the Memoirs of Daniel Wheeler, a distinguished member of the Society of Friends :-"Sixth month 22nd, 1834- 'Lying-to' sa yes-

lence : squalls, heavy rains, and lightning through the night. The sea having risen to a fearful | ded that he should first prove the intention, an height, frequently inundated the deck of the ves- that then the letter should be read. " Be it 19 sel; and from the continual working of the said Burke, "but it is perfectly preposterous whole frame, our bed-places have been unfit to The Lord Chancellor called him to order for sleep in, the water having found its way through | using such a word. "My lords," said Burk numerous chinks. This morning early, a heavy "the word only means putting one thing befo sea broke into us, bringing a larger quantity of water upon the deck than at any time before. To myself a very remarkable and striking event | said. took place this morning. Shortly after the vessel had shipped a heavy body of water. I went up the hatchway to look round for a short interval; at that moment the seas were running in mountainous succession, and I observed that some of the loftiest of the waves were very nearly prevailing against our little vessel; it seemed as if she could not much longer escape being overwhelmed by them altogether. I made no remark to any one, but soon after we tried to get some breakfast; while so occupied, one of the men called down to inform us that there was a sight worth looking at on deck; it was a large collection of a species of whale, close by the ship. I thought I should like to see them: there were perhaps more than two hundred of these animals close to us, each about twelve feet long. When I went upon deck after breakfast, they were still close to our bows, and the man at the helm said that they served as a breakwater for to a dog, to be given nine days after the bite us, their being so was afterwards mentioned by to discover the protection they were affording to our little struggling vessel; they occupied a considerable portion of the surface of the sea, in the exact direction between the vessel and the wind and waves, reaching so near to us that some of them might have been struck with a harpoon; they remained constantly swimming in gentle and steady order, as if to maintain the position of a regular phalanx, and I suggested that nothing should be done to frighten them away. It was openly remarked by some, that not one sea had broken aboard us while they occupied their useful post; and when they at last retired, it was perceived that the waves did not rage with the same violence as before they came

to our relief. "I give this wonderful circumstance just as it occurred, and if any should be disposed to view it as a thing of chance. I do not: for I believe it to be one of the great and marvellous works of the Lord God Alraighty. These friends in need and friends in deed, filled up a sufficiently wide space upon two of the large swells of the ocean. completely to obstruct the approach of each succeeding wave opposed to the vessel; so that if the third wave from us was coming in lefty foam nowards us, by the time it had rolled over and become the second wave, its foaming, threatening aspect was destroyed entirely, reaching us at last in the form of a dead and harmless swell. They are very oily fish, but seldom larger than to yield about two barrels of oil; they are commonly called Black-fish."

Social Intercourse.-Observe the effects of social intercourse. A man shall pursue his ordinary avocations for a length of time in solitude. Gradually his mind becomes listless, dull -his soul-power, lacking use, becomes enfeebled. A bright thought perhaps—a vivid train of reflection accidentally passes through his mind, and he is again aroused-his soul is again manufacturing power, and he lives to some purpose, even though it be but the enviable reflection of his own conscious power.

But this brightening ray soon vanishes, and he is again dull : soulless almost as the brutes that surround him. But let him now approach his fellow human beings. Let him enter into their feelings, thoughts, reflections, reasonings. Let the electricity of his soul intercommunicate with theirs, and mark the effect. He is no longer listless; his soul is expanding, he is giving, at the same time that he is receiving, power; his benevolence is excited; gloomy misanthropic thoughts fade, and make room for schemes for man's happiness, regeneration, universal good-the millennium on earth.

A MUD BATH .- At Boehelet I made acquaintance with that curious modification of the bath | had cows that milked hard and gave a small termed the "Moorbader," or peat-mud bath. AGRICULTURE AND LITERATURE.—Farming The mud bath is prepared by adding a certain is the best employment for a literary man, if he quantity of a soft black peat to the water, and been milked, leaving the lower end as full of has only been brought up to it in his youth. It mixing them well together, so as to force a soft milk as it will hold, without running out; takinterests the mind, without exciting it, and can gruelly fluid, and in this singular mess the ba- a small sharp penknife, and run it into the ori be made to strengthen the body without wearying ther bestows himself; in a word, it constitutes fice of the teat, say a quarter of an inch; the it. In Walter Scott's wild, out-of-door exercise, a kind of soft, warm poultice, and, no doubt, try and see if she milks any easier; if not, ru was the stimulus of his genius, and when he must be a very pleasant, and in some instances, the blede in three-eighths or half an inch-you quitted Abbotsford for Edinburgh and incessant a valuable remedy. When the joints are pinch own judgment will tell you how much you literature, the golden bowl was broken at the ed with the aches of rheumatism, the bones and should cut. As a general thing, the blood wi fountain. One of the most vigorous writers of nerves wearied with gnawing pains, and the not run. Should you have occasion to cut mor the Quarterly Review used to spend six hours a skin fevered with parching heats, it is not diffi- than one side of the test, you should turn the day at the plough, and then write with a furore. cult to understand that a mere bath of an knife just half around, and that will give you When our literary men turn farmers, and our agreeable temperature may be one of the great- flat stream. This may answer for your cow

MONKEYS AFRAID OF GHOSTS .- I am rai afraid that my monkey did not lead a very ha or serene life. H., who commanded the detac ment of the 9th, one or two youngsters and self, were always plotting or contriving con-thing to keep poor Jacko lively. Bind him had and foot-a feat sccomplished only after a de perate struggle-we never could manage to g a single cracker, whole bunches of which wer attached to his tail, to explode. No sooner wi a wick ignited, than either with his mouth. by rolling over it, Jacko would extinguish the match, and spoil our fun. There were two markable traits about this monkey, which similated him more than anything to a hideo caricature on humanity. This was his fear to snakes or unnatural appearances-i. e., ghost Every night, so sure as I went to bed, poor Jacko received a tremendous shock to his nerves He slept like all monkeys, with his face buried. in his paws (a practice which the natives attribute to the extreme cunning of the monkey tribe: for, they say, monkeys can speak, but the wont do so, for fear of getting hard task mas ters in man, and, therefore, they cover the mouths whilst sleeping, lest by accident the should let slip a word). Covering myself with a sheet, I would silently approach till within foot of the monkey, and then give utterance to horrid shriek. Up would leap Jacko, and if ever monkey turned pale and trembled from head to foot, Jacko did. His very teeth chattered, and he mouned pitcously, until, throwing off the sheet, he recognized me, and then his joy was fully equivalent to his fear .- An English Officer,

THE WORD PREPOSTEROUS .- On the trial Hastings. Burke turned the tables upon an opponent by knowledge of a word, in the followin way: He wanted to have a letter of Hastings' erday; the storm still raging with unabated vio- read, that he might then go into certain eviden of the animus of the writer. The House deci another; it is as though I said your lordshi put the cart before the horse." No more w

Useful Receipts.

HYDROPHOBIA-THE CATHORP RECEIPT. The following recipe is taken from a registe kept in Cathorp Church, in Lincolnshire, th whole town almost being bitten, near a hundr years ago, and not one person who took th medicine but was completely cured :- "Ta the leaves of rue picked from the stalks and bruised, 6 oz.; garlic picked from the stalks and pounded. Venice treacle or mithridate, anscrapings of pewter, of each 4 oz.; boil all the over a slow fire in two quarts of ale, till on pint is consumed; keep it in a bottle close stop ped, and give of it nine spoonfulls to the perso warm for seven mornings successively, and si apply some of the ingredients to the bitten part

STITCH IN THE SIDE. - Take a long breatl outwardly, so as to expel all the air from th lungs. The stitch ceases instantly.

COLLODION IN ERYSIPELAS.-Dr. Bauman employs collodion in all cases, and has found it," even in several cases of erysipelas in the face, and in one case of phlegmonous erysipelas of the thigh, highly useful. He first gives an emetic, and then daily applies the collodion to the parts. The recovery is rapid, and no ill consequences have been observed.

WATERPROOFS .- For hats, boil 8 lbs. of shellac. 3 lbs. of frankincense, and 1 lb. borax, in sufficient water. To waterproof cloth for sportsmen, dip it in a solution of acetate of lead, with a little gum and solution of alum (both solutions of the same strength). For modus operandi, see Pharmaceutical Journal, October, 1857.-For shoes, linseed oil 8 oz., boiled ditto 10 oz., suet 8 oz., yellow wax 8 oz.; melt.-London

TO MAKE NEAT'S FOOT OIL .- Take four ox feet with the skin on up to the kneecaps, and keep them eight days tied up in straw in a warm place; then pluck all the hair off, and break the joints and bones; boil them slow in ten imperial pints of water for twelve hours. The oil will then rise to the surface of the water, and can be skimmed off and drained. Let it stand one. night, and then put the oil in a little clean boiling water, and skim it off again, when it will be found to be quite clear and free from mix-

TO MAKE OLD BREAD NEW .- If the loaves are a week old, steep for half a minute in cold water. Then put the loaf into the tin it was first baked in, taking care to take it out of the

oven when nicely heated through. BOILED BREAD -Two cups of Indian meal; two cups of rye; one of flour; two-thirds cup of molasses; pint and a half of milk; add a little salt; a large teaspoonful of saleratus; pour it into a long tin pail; put it into a pot; have just enough water to keep it boiling; cover tight and not boil into the pail, and keep it boiling three hours, and you will have a loaf of bread without any crust.-New Hampshire House

To MAKE YEAST.-Take twelve common sized potatoes; boil them; mash them up while hot; pour in one pint of boiling water; add one pint of cold water; put it in a colander; get al. through you can; then add one teacupful o sugar; one tablespoonful of salt; a tencupful o yeast, and set it to rise in a warm place.-NEW HAMPSHIRE HOUSEKEEPER, in Prairie Farmer

HOW TO IMPROVE THE STREAM OF MILK -I notice P. McC. inquires how he can make his beifer give a larger stream of milk. I have stream of milk, and have remedied it as follows Grasp the teat tightly around before she ha

THE PARTING WORD.

BY OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES

I must leave thee, lady sweet Months shall waste before we meet Winds are fair, and sails are spread, Anchors leave their ocean bed; Ere this shining day grow dark, Skies shall gird my shoreless barke, Though thy tears, oh, lady mine, Read thy lover's parting line.

When the first sad sun shall set, Thou shalt tear thy locks of jet; When the morning star shall rise, Thou shalt wake with weeping eyes; When the second sun goes down, Thou more tranquil shalt be grown. Taught too well that wild despair Dims thine eyes, and spoils thy hair.

All the first unquiet week Thou shalt wear a smileless cheek : In the first month's second half Thou shalt once attempt to laugh: Then in Pickwick thou shalt dip, Slightly puckering round the lip, Till at last, in sorrow's spite, Samuel makes thee laugh outright.

Round thy chamber bolted fast, Many a youth shall fume and pout, " Hang the girl, she's always out !" While the second week goes round, Vainly shall they ring and pound; When the third week shall begin, " Martha, let the creature in."

Now once more the flattering throng Round thee flock with smile and song. But thy lips unwean'd as yet, Lisp, "Ob, how can I forget !" Men and devils both contrive Traps for catching girls alive; Eve was duped, and Helen kiss'd,-How, oh, how can you resist?

First be careful of your fan, Trust it not to youth or man; Leve has filled a pirate's sail Often with its perfumed gale Mind your kerchief most of all. Fingers touch when kerchiefs fall : Shorter ell than mercers clip Is the space from hand to lip.

Trust not such as talk in tropes. Full of pistols, daggers, ropes; All the hemp that Russia bears Scarce would answer lovers' prayers; Never thread was spun so fine, Never spider stretch'd the line, Would not hold the lovers true. That would really swing for you

Fiercely some shall storm and swear. Beating breasts in black despair; Others murmur with a sigh. You must melt or they will die Painted words on empty lies. Grubs with wings like butterflies; Let them die, and welcome too; Pray what better could they do

Fare thee well, if years efface From thy heart love's burning trace, Keep, oh, keep that hallow'd sent From the trend of vulgar feet: If the blue lips of the sea Wait with lev kiss for me. Let not thise forget the vow, Seal'd how often, Love, as now

Original Novelet.

JESSIE LORING;

THE HAND BUT NOT THE HEART.

(CONCLUDED.)

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, BY T. S. ARTHUR.

fEntered according to Act of Congress, in the ver

1858, by T. S. Arthur, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the Eastern District of Penn.]

CHAPTER XXVII.

As Hendrickson had rightly supposed, Jessie Loring came forth from her seclusion of years. Not all at once, but by gradual intrusions upon the social life around her. At first she went abroad on a mission of charity. Then her friend. Mrs. De Liele, drew her to her house, and there a new face that interested her awakened a new impulse in her mind. And so the work went on, and ere long she was in part restored to society. But how different from the one who had withdrawn from it years before! Suffering and discipline had left upon her their unmistakable signs. The old beauty of countenance had departed. The elegant style-the abounding grace of manner—the fascinating speech,-all were gone. Only those to whom she had been most familiar, recognized in the pale, serene countenance, retiring grace and gentle speech of Jessie Loring, the ence brilliant Mrs. Dexter.

And quite as different was the effect she produced upon those who came within the sphere of her chastened thoughts. Before, all admired her; now, all who could draw close enough. found in her speech an inspiration to good deeds. Some were wiser-all were better in right purposes-who met her in familiar intercourse. And the more intimately she was known, the more apparent became the higher beauty into which she had arisen; a celestial beauty that gave angelic lustre at times to her countenance.

To no one did she mention the name of Hendrickson. If she missed him from the circles which tad again opened to receive her, none knew that her eyes had ever looked for his presence. No one spoke to ber of him, and so she remained for a time in ignorance of his singular disappearance. A caution from Mrs. De Lisle to Mrs. Loring, made that not over cautious indivioual prudent in this case.

One day she was visiting Mrs. Denison, to whom she had become warmly attached. She did not show her accustomed cheerfulness, and to the inquiries of Mrs. Denison as to whether she were as well as usual, replied, as it seemed to that lady, evasively. At length she said, with a manner that betrayed a deep interest in the

"I heard a strange story yesterday about an old acquaintance whom I have missed-Mr. Hendrickson."

"What have you heard?" was inquired.

"That he left the city in a mysterious manner several months ago, and has not been heard of

"It is true," said Mrs. Denison.

"Was there any thing wrong in his conduct ing the warmer bues of feeling.

"Nothing. Not even the breath of suspicion has touched his good name."

"Common rumor is singularly at fault in the

"What is the explanation?"

case," replied Mrs. Denison. "I have heard no reason assigned that to me had any appearance of truth."

"Had he failed in business?" asked Miss Loring.

"No. He was in a good business, and accumulating property. But he sold it out, and converting all that he was worth into money, took it with him, and left only his memory behind." "Had he trouble with any one !"

Jessie looked concerned-almost sad.

"I would like to know the reason." She spoke partly to herself. "I alone am in possession of the reason,"

said Mrs. Denison, after a silence of more than a minute " You!"

Thrown off of her guard, Jessie spoke eagerly and with surprise.

"Yes. He wrote me a letter at the time, stating in the clearest terms the causes which led to so strange a course of conduct. "Did you approve his reasons?" Miss Loring

had regained much of her usual calm exterior. "I accepted them," was answered. "Under all the circumstances of the case, his course was probably the wisest that could have been taken." "Are you at liberty to state the reasons?"

asked Miss Loring. Mrs. Denison thought for some time.

"Do you desire to hear them !" she then asked, looking steadily into the face of her visitor. "I do," was firmly answered.

"Then I will place his letter to me in your hands. But not now. When you leave it will be time enough. You must read it alone."

A sudden gleam shot across the face of Jessie. But it died like a transient meteor.

"I will return home now, Mrs. Denison," she said, with a manner that showed a great deal of suppressed feeling. "You will excuse me, of course."

"Cannot you remain longer? I shall regret your going," said her kind friend.

"Not in my present state of mind. I can see contents of that letter, and I am impatient to know them."

with the letter of Paul Hendrickson held tightly in her hand. The suspense was too much for her. On entering the house of her aunt, he without waiting to lay saide any of her attire. sat down and opened the letter. There was scarcely a sign of life while she read, so motionless did she sit, as if pulsation were stilled. After reading to the last word she commenced folding up the letter, but her hands that showed a before she was done, that the half closed sheet rattled like a leaf in the wind. Then tears gushed over the letter, falling upon it like rain.

There was no effort on the part of Jessie to its own way for a time. In the deep hush that often imitated, was the first poetic session in did not ask for strength or comfort—she did not even ask for herself anything. Her soul's deep a long cherished love had suddenly blazed up. revealing the hidden fires. But she prayed that at all times, in all places, and under all circumstances, he might be kept pure.

"Give him," she pleaded, "patient endurance and undying hope. Oh, make his fortitude like the rock, but his humanities yielding and all pervading as the summer airs laden with sweetness. Sustain him by the Divine power of truth. Let Thy Word be a staff in his hand when travel-worn, and a sword when the enemy seeks his life. In his own strength he cannot walk in this way; in his own strength he cannot battle with his foes-but in Thy strength he will be strong as a lion, and as invincible as an

After rising from her knees, Miss Loring, over whose spirit a deep quietude had fallen, reopened Hendrickson's letter and read it again; and not once only but many times, until every word and sentence were written on her

memory. "The way may be rough, and our feet not well shod for the long journey," she said, almost with a smile on her pure face, "the sky may be sunless and moonless, and thick clouds may hide even the stars-but there are soft green meadows beyond, and glorious sunshine. If I am not to meet him here, I shall be gathered lovingly into his arms there, and God will bless the union!"

When next Mrs. Denison saw this young martyr, there was even a serener aspect in her countenance than before. She was in possession of a secret that gave a new vitality to her existence. Until now, all in regard to Hendrickson had been vague and uncertain. Their few brief but disastrous meetings had only revealed an undving interest; but as to the quality of his ove, his sentiments in regard to her, and his principles of life, she knew literally nothing. Now all was made clear; and her soul grew strong within her as she looked forward into the

"I will keep that letter," she said to Mrs. Denison, in so firm a voice that her friend was surprised. "It is more really addressed to me than it is to you: and it was but fair that it should come into my possession. He is one of earth's nobler spirits.

"You say well, Miss Loring. He is one of earth's nobler spirits. I know him. How he faith in him : and my faith was but a prophecy. He has come out purified. I was not at first satisfied with this last step; but on close reflection, I am inclined to the belief that he was right. I do not think either of you are strong enough vet to meet. You would be drawn tohigher perceptions, and lead you to break over all impediments. That, with your views, would garments; a shadow on your conscience.'

"There would-there would!" replied Miss Loring, with sudden feeling. Then as the current grew placed again, she said-

"I can hardly make you comprehend the shange which that letter has wrought in me. All the thick clouds that mantled my sky, have lifted themselves from the horizon, showing asked Jessie Loring, her usually pale face show- | bright gleams of the far away blue; and sunrays are streaming dewn by a hundred rifts. Oh, I



A POET-BEAU.

SIR JOHN SUCKLING.

the parish of Twickenbam, England, and bep- ders, many of the courtiers complimented the tized there on the 10th of February, 1608-9. King by raising forces at their own expense. from your manner that I have an interest in the His father was principal Secretary of State and Among the most active was Snekling, who Comptroller of the Household to King James I., raised a troop of horse, so richly accounted, that and his mother was sister to Lionel Cranfield, it cost him £12,000. His first adventure has It was all in vain that Jessie Loring sought to the Lord Treasurer Middlesex of Clarendon's been celebrated by Sir John Mennis, in a pocu calm her feelings as she returned homeward History. The Sucklings were of Woodton, in called "The Campaigne." His troop ran away, the county of Norfolk.

Quitting college, he joined the six thousand men raised by the Marquis of Hamilton for the went with unusual haste to her own room, and wars in Germany, and was present at the sieges of Crossen, Guben, Glogan and Magdeburg, returning to England, it is thought, with Hamilton in September, 1632.

His wit and readiness at repartee made him welcome at court, where he was known as the late comptroller's son, and a great gamester. He slight tremor in the beginning shook so violently | was now so much in favor, that Garrard communicated his doings in his gossiping letters to the great Lord Strafford.

He became, in 1637, a poet in print, by his well known "Session of the Poets," and in 1638, repress this wild rush of feeling. Her heart had by his play of "Aglaura." His "Session." so followed, she bowed herself and kneeled our language. He has more wit but less scurreverently, lifting a sad face and tear-filled eyes rility than Rochester; less malevolence than upwards with her spirit towards Heaven. She Mulgrave, and a fertility of fancy quite unapproached by his several successors. Ben Jonson is, in Suckling's "Session," described as sympathies were all for another, towards whom being there alive; the date of its composition cannot possibly be later than 1637, the year in which Jonson died. The incident on which the poem is founded has escaped detection; the lauresteship it could not be-nor the office of city poet-for both appointments were held by

> When his "Aglaura" was acted, he bought all the clothes himself, "which," says Aubrey, gold and silver."

When the Scottish covenanters rose up is Sir John Suckling was born at Whitton, in arms in 1639, and advanced to the English borand was distinguished only for its finery and

No errant knight ever went to fight With halfe so gay a bravada,

Had you seen but his look, you'd have sworn on book,

He'd have conquered a whole armada."

'The Campaigne" has found a lasting sanctuary in Percy's Reliques.

He now joined himself with Harry Jermyn, Percy and others, to effect the escape of Strafford from the tower, but was detected, and was obliged (May 5th, 1641,) to fly into France. His end was tragic. Having learnt that his servant had robbed him, he drew on his boots in great haste; a nail or blade, purposely poisoned and concealed, pierced his heel, and produced a mortification of which he died. This is believed, but oa unsatisfactory evidence. He was dead in printed in that year.

Suckling sat to Vandyke for his portrait-not the head engraved as after Vandyke, and prefixed to the late republication of his poems. For "he was of middle stature and slight strength, brisk round eye, reddish faced and red nosedhis head not very big, his hair a kind of sand color-his beard turned up naturally, so that he had a brisk and graceful look." This is Aubrev's portrait, and it agrees admirably with the head "were very thick; no tinsel, all the lace pure of Suckling preserved in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford.

this certainty that I am so deeply, purely, faith- prise. It bere the name of PAUL HENDRICKfully loved, trammelled as I am, and forbidden son. to marry, fills my soul with happiness inexpres. sible. We shall be, when the hand of our wise moments afterwards. and good Father leads us together, and His smile falls unclouded upon our union, more blessed a but in a voice tremslous with feeling. thousand fold than if, in the eagerness of natural

impulses, we had let our feelings have sway." "If you are both strong enough, you will have the higher blessing," was the only answer made face.

by Mrs. Denison. From that period a change in Jessie Loring was visible to all eves. There came into her countenance a warmer hue of health; her bearing was more erect, yet not self-confident; her eyes were brighter, and occasionally the flash of old-time thought was in them. Everywhere she went, she attracted; and all who came into fumiliar intercourse with her, felt the sweetness of her levely character. The secret of this shange was known to but few, and they kept it sacred. Not even Mrs. Loring, the good-hearted aunt, who loved her with a mother's mater nal fondness, was admitted into her confidence. for she felt that mere worldliness would bruise her heart by contact. But the change, though its causes were not seen, was perceived as something to love by Aunt Phoebe, who felt for her

niece a daily increasing attachment. And so the weeks moved on ; and so the years came and went. Little change was seen in Jessie Loring; except, that the smile which had been restored, gradually grew less, though it did not bear away the heavenly sweetness from her countenance. In all true charities that came within her sphere of action, whether the ministration were to bodily necessities, or moral needs, she was an angel of mercy; and few met her in life's daily walk, but had occasion to think would stand the fire, I could not tell. But I had of her as one living very near the Sources of Di-

CHAPTER XXVIII.

Ten years had glided away, yet not in all that time, had Jessie Loring received a word of in gether by an attraction that might obscure your telligence from Paul Hendrickson. He had passed from sight like a ship when darkness falls upon the ocean—the morning sees her not not be well. There would be a cloud in the again, and the billows give ne record of the sky of your happiness; a spot on your marriage way she went. But still Jessie bore his image is her heart : still her love was undimmed, and her confidence unshaken-and still she felt herself bound by the old shackles, which no human hand could break from her fettered limbs.

One day, about this time, as Mrs. Denison sat reading, a servant came into her room and handing her a card said,

"There is a gentleman waiting in the parlor to see you." She looked at the card, and started with sur- the room

My dear friend" she exclaimed, grasping

both of his hands, as she stood facing him a few "My best friend!" was the simple response

A little while they stood, gazing curiously, yet with affectionate interest, into each other's

"You are not much changed; and nothing for the worse," said Mrs. Denison.

"And you wear the countenance of yesterday," he replied, almost fondly. "How many thousands of times since we parted, have I desired to stand looking into your eyes as I do now! Dear friend! my heart has kept your memory fresh as spring's first offerings."

"Where have you been, in all these years of absence?" Mrs. Denison asked, as they sat down, still holding each other's hands tightly. "Far away from here, but of that hereafter.

You have already guessed the meaning of my return to the old places."

"What! Have you not heard of Mr. Dexter's decense?" "Paul! is that so?" Mrs. Denison was in stantly excited.

"It is. I had the information from a correspondent is London, who sent me a paper in which was a brief obituary. He died nearly three months ago, of fever contracted in a hospital, where he had gone to visit the captain of one of his vessels, just arrived from the coast of Africa. The netice speaks of him as an Amerieau gentleman of wealth and great respecta-

"And the name is Leon Dexter?" said Mrs. Denisoa.

"Yes. There is no question as to the iden tity. And now, my good friend, what of Jessie Loring? I pray you keep me not long in suspense.

So wholly absorbed were they, that the ringing of the street door bell had not been heard. nor the movement of the servant along the passage. Ere Mrs. Denison could reply, the parlor door was pushed quietly open, and Miss Loring entered.

"She stands before you!" said Mrs. Denison starting up and advancing a step or two. " Jessie Loring !"

Mr. Headrickson uttered the name slowly. but in a voice touched with the profounder emotion. He had arisen, but did not advance. She stood suddenly still, and held her breath while a paleness overspread her features. But her long training had given her great self-con-

"Mr. Hondrickson," she said, advancing across

He grasped her hand, but she did not return the ardent pressure, though the touch went thrilling to her heart. But the paleness had left her face.

At this moment Mrs. Denison came forward, and covering their clasped hands with hers, said in a low, but very emphatic voice,

"There is no impediment! God has removed the last obstruction, and your way is plain."

drickson had not thrown an arm around her. Bearing ber to a sofa, he laid her, very tenderly. hands tightly within his own; and she made no effort to withdraw it.

"There is no obstruction pow, dear friends." resumed Mrs. Denison. "The long agony is over-the sad error corrected. The patience of hope, the fidelity of love, the martyr-spirit that stantly beheaded could bear torture, yet not swerve from its integrity, are all to find their exceeding great re- the second ward. I did not look for it so soon. Far in advance of the present I saw the long road each | ted to reply, and in another moment his head had to travel, still stretching its weary length. rolled on the floor. But suddenly the pilgrimage has ended. The goal is won while yet the sun stands at full meridian-while yet the feet are strong, and the heart brave for endurance or battle. Heroes are ye, and this is my greeting!"

With eyes still closed, Jessie lay very still upon the bosom of this dear friend. But oh. what a revelation of joy was in the sweet, halfformed smile that arehed her lips with beauty ! looking down into her pure, tranquil face, with such a repture pervading his soul, that he seem-

ed as if entering upon the felicities of heaven. "This is even better than my hopes," he said speaking at length, but in a subdued voice.

Jessie opened her eyes, and now gazed at him calmly, but lovingly. What a manly presence was his! How wonderfully he was changed!-Thought, suffering, endurance, virtue, honor, had all been at work upon his face, cutting lines of that imperishable beauty which is of the spirit, remained. Every well remembered feature was there; but the expression of his whole face was new.

A moment or two only did she look at himbut she read a volume in love's history at a glance-then closed her eyes again, and, as she did so, gave back to the hand that still held hers, an answering pressure.

The long, long trial of faith, love and high religious principle was over, and they were now standing at the open door of blessing.

And so the reward came at last, as come it always does, to the true, the faithful, the pure, and the loving-if not in this world, assuredly in the next-and the great error of their lives stood corrected.

But what a lesson for the heart! Oh, is there a more fearful consummation-of error in the beginning of life than a wholly discordant marriage! This mating of higher and lower natures-of delicacy with coarseness-of sensuality with almost spiritual refinement of dovelike meekness with falcon cruelty-of the lamb with the bear! It makes the very heart bleed to think of the undying anguish that is all around us, springing from this most frightful cause of misery!

In less than a month Paul Hendrickson again departed from B-, but this time not alone. nor with his destination involved in mystery -His second self went with him, and their faces were turned towards a southern island, where the earth was as rich in blossom and verdure as the bride's heart in undying love. Here his home had been for years; and here his name was an honored word among the people-synonymous with manly integrity, Christian virtue, and true benevolence.

After the long, fierce battle, peace had come with its tranquil blessings. After the storm, the sunshine had fallen in glorious beauty. After the night of suffering, morning had broken in joy.

We stand and gaze, with rapt interest, upon the river when it leaps wildly over the cataract, er sweeps foaming through perilous rapids, or rushes through mountain gorges; but tuen away from its quiet beauty when it glides pleasantly along through green savannahs. Such is our interest in life. And so we drop the curtain. and close our history here.

THE END.

THE IMAGE OF THE SEA .- The sea, up to that time, had been generally regarded by painters as a liquidly composed level-seeking, consistent thing, with a smooth surface, rising to a watermark on ships, in which ships were to be scientifically imbedded and wetted up to watermark. and to remain dry above the same. But Turner found, during his southern coast tour, that the sea was not this: that it was, on the contrary, a very uncalculable and unhorizontal thing, setting its "watermark" semetimes on the highest heavens as well as on sides of ships; very breakable into pieces; half of a wave separable from the other half, and on the instant carriageable miles inland; not in any wise limiting itself to a state of apparent liquidity, but now striking like a steel gauntlet, and now becoming a cloud, and vanishing no eye could teil whither; one moment a flint cave, the next a marble pillar. the next a mere white fleece thickening the thundery rain. He never forgot these facts; never afterwards was able to recover the idea of positive distinction between sea and sky, or cloud, and men and masts gnashed to pieces, and disappearing in a few breaths and splinters among them! a little blood on the rock angle. splash of the foam, and the glittering granite and green water all pure again in vacant wrath, so stayed by him, forever, the image of the sea. -Ruskin's Harbors of England.

LAGER BEER.-A writer in Hunt's Merchant's Magazine enumerates the following articles with which lager beer is adulterated, which you, dear reader, can brewed over a little before you

drink : "Gentian, flag-root, mayworth, wormseen quassia, catechu, heath broom, the common garden box, pounded oyster shells, egg shells, chalk, marble dust, whiting, sugar, molasses, beans, liquorice, caraway seeds, allspice, ginger, pepper, mustard, grains of paradise, salt, coceslus indicus, (poison) opium, tobacco, henbane, hemlock, oil of vitriol, sulphate of copper, copperas, alum, STRYCHNINE, snake-wood, angustura bark, and the St. Ignatius bean."

PAINTING OR DEATH.

An artist of talent who went to pursue his studies in Algiers, has recently returned to Paris, bringing from his artistic expedition true treasures of curiosity and saudy; monuments, interiors, types of all races, co. tumes, animals stuffed, &c. He brings also exact copies made by himself of the original pictures which deco-Instantly the whole frame of Miss Loring rated one of the palaces of the ancient Deys .seemed jarred as by a heavy stroke; and she The copies indicate very strange originals, but would have fallen through weakness, if Hen- the circumstances under which the originals were executed were stranger still.

About the beginning of the present century. in a reclining position, with her head resting the then reigning Dey of Algiers had all the against Mrs. Denison. But he kept one of her European captives led guarded into the courtyard. Advancing toward the first captive, he asked brusquely.

"Do you know how to paint ?"

"No," was the answer, "I do not." The Dey made a sign, and the captive was in-

"Do you know how to paint?" he asked of He, frightened at the fate of the first, hesita-

"Do you know how to paint?" was still the question asked.

"No that is -I believe I think that-" "Ah! you are not sure!" exclaimed the Dey. and he shared the fate of his comrades.

The fourth captive was an intrepid and audacious Parisian, an old gamin de Paris, who had very often stopped at the doors of wine sellars or of restaurants to look at the little daubs illus-Hendrickson stood, still grasping her hand, and trative of bottles and full glasses, venison, pies and legs of pork.

"Do I know how to paint?" he exclaimed, when the question was put to him. "I am the best pupil of the illustrious David, the painter of the Emperor. What de you require, oh! sweet and clement Dey ?"

"You shall speedily know what I wish," said

the Dey, proceeding on. The example of the Parisian had told the others what ther ought to do; they all replied away the earthly and the sensual, until only the that they knew how to paint. The Dey, enchanted at his success, placed all these painters -there were about thirty-under the orders of the Parisian, and then ordered this battalion of impromptu artists to ornament the walls of one of his palaces with paintings:

"I' wish." said he, "that you should paint Meeca, the tomb of the Prophet, my principal naval victories, and everything you like, provided the paintings be worthy of me; if not. I

shall cut off your heads." Colors and brushes were provided, and our painters set about their work. The Parisian was imprinative. The Mussulman religion forbidding the representation of the human figure. his task was already cimplified; he painted the sea and naval battles, where shipsonly were seen, and not a sailer. Bullets and bembs crossed each other in the air, obscured by clouds of flame and smoke; but not an artillery man was seen behind the pieces. Aiding himself by his memory of a magic lantern, he made the sky of a fair time, in which he painted the sun, moon and stars. Then he painted the great phenomena of nature, storms, terrents, velcances in eruption vomiting flames and smoke. The Parisian and his battalion of painters employed the liveliest colors, and though the effect produced was not harmonious, it was dazzling. The Dewas enchanted. Happily, foreign conneisseurs in painting never penetrating into his palace, no criticism was made, and the Parisian passed, inthe eyes of the Dey, for one of the greatest painters of France. Not only did he and his associates preserve their heads on their shoulders, but to recompense them the Dey gave them

their liberty. These are the paintings which a true-artist has copied. Strange as they are, they are things which denote a singular intelligence on the part of the Parisian. They are moreover an interesting specimen of what the most absolute inexperience, and the most complete ignorance of art, can produce when obliged to struggle against necessity and for the preservation of life .- Translated for the Boston Gasette:

HORTICULTURE IN PALESTINE.—The pome-

granate ripens its fruit in September, and is in great request in Palestine. The tree grows there about twenty feet high. In this month families lay by a store of the fruit for winter use. There are said to be three varieties - one very acid, one sweet, and one of medium flavor between the other two. The first is often substituted for vinegar. The others are eaten with sugar and with rose water, and used alse in a. dried state in cookery. The mulberry tree is cultivated in great quantities in the district of Lebanon, and silk forms a considerable product of that region. The Sorgium Saccharctem, which is now occupying much of the attention of agriculturists in this country, has for ages been an important product of Syria, where it is known by the name of Dourra; and it is cultivated there for ite- grain, and not for the caue, nor materially for fodder. In Egypt the stalks and straw are used for the roofs of huts and cabins. A good white flour is made from the grain, and is baked in cakes. Millet and rice are grains that are raised and used in considerable quantities in Palestine; but the latter is not raised in aufficient bulk to supply the native market. Lentiles and chick-pen-cicer grietinum-are consumed in large quantity as vegetables by the natives; lupins, also, are used in the same way. Indigo is indigenous in several parts of Syria. and it is cultivated to some extent: the quality sea and land. Steel gauntlet, black rock, white of it being good, and much superior to that grown in Egypt. The valley of the Jordan seems to be the best locality for it. Madder, also, is a valuable plant, but seems not to be cultivated to like red sea-weed, sponged away by the next any great extent. Of oil-producing plants, in addition to the olive, the castor-oil plant and the sesamum orientale are the principal ones -But the medical properties of the former appear to be unknown to the present inhabitants of the country; and it is simply for lamps and general purposes that the oil from it is used.

> UNNECESSARY CRITICISM -If you would be oved as a companion, avoid unnecessary criticism upon those with whom you live. The number of people who have taken out judges' patents for themselves is very large in any society.-Now it would be hard for a man to live with another who was always criticising his actiona. even if it were kindly and just criticism. It would be like living between the glasses of a microscope. But these self-elected judges, like their prototypes, are very apt to have the persons they judge brought before them in the

guise of culprits.

SENATE.

On the 23rd, the bill to amend the Act of March 3rd, 1851, limiting the liabilities of ship owners, was taken up and passed.

Mr. Bell, of Tennessee, presented the resolu-tions of the Legislature of Tennessee, respecting the opposition to the Nebraska Bill, and endors ing the Lecompton Constitution, and infimating that he ought to resign. He referred to the date of the resolutions, 10th of February, four years after the vote was given which the resolutions censured, and said it had been usual, when the constituents of a member of Congress felt aggrieved at his course, to act promptly. He re-ferred to the fact that the resolutions endorse unconditionally the repeal of the Missouri Com promise, notwithstanding the mischievous re sults of that repeal, which have become patent and ungristakable, and which. in the language of the President, have convulsed the Union to its very centre, lighted the flames of civil war in Kansas, and produced dangerous sectional parties throughout the confederacy. Mr. Fillmore, who declared that, had he been a member of Congress, he would have votes against the Nebracks Bill, received 66,000 votes in Tennessee for President. Mr. Etheridge, who voted against the Nebraska Bill, was returned to Congress by an increased vote. He (Mr. Bell) thought that at no time since the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, had there been any settled indication of opinion South, on that question, and believed that if a fair and impartial vote could be taken on the question, there would be an overwhelming majority pronouncing it the most unfortuleasure Congress ever passed. Mr. Bell alluded to the various elections in

Tennessee since the vote now called in question, showing that the Kansas-Nebraska Bill was but slightly alluded to in the canvasses. Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, replied, showing,

that, in 1854, before the passage of the Nebraska Bill, the Tennessee Legislature passed resolutions approving of that measure, and requesting the members of Congress from Tennessee to support it. The Neoraska Act was also the issue of the elections of 1855 and 1856 He contended, therefore, that a large majority of the people of Tennessee condemn (Mr. Bell) cause. He asked Mr. Bell whether he would vote for the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, with or out instructions.

Mr. Bell answered that he would not so vote. in consequence of instructions, unless fully convinced that the instructions were founded upon a full understanding of the subject, in all its bearings and consequences.

Mr. Johnson proceeded to draw a parallel be tween his own course and that of Mr. Bell, on the slavery question, placing the latter's position at a disadvantage in the eyes of the South. He hoped there would be no more com-

Mr. Bell complained of his colleague's speech as the bitterest, most insulting and personal ever concected by premeditated malice. He was ready to meet the Senator any time, and any others who should back him. (Sensation.) Mr. Seward, of New York, asked Mr. Bell to give way for a motion to adjourn.

Mr. Bell refused. He was ready now to vindicate his course. Mr. Foote, of Vermont, pressed him to yield,

and thus stop the discussion.

Mr. Bell was willing to yield for an executive session, provided he could have the floor to-

On the 24th, Mr. Mallory of Florida, preseated a bill authorizing the construction of

paval dry dock. Mr. Douglas, of Illinois, asked whether the current report was true, that Senators Stuart, of Michigan, and Broderick, of California, were read out of the Democratic party at the Demo cratic caucus.

Mr. Allen, of Rhode Island, said he knew nothing about it. The Kansas Bill, after further debate, wa made the special order for Monday next.

Mr. Bell, of Tennessee, resumed his speech

from yesterday, saying that Mr. Johnson's attack was entirely uncalled for.

Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, interrupting, dis claimed any intention of impugning Mr. Bell's motives or private character. Mr. Bell expressed his surprise at such

statement. Was his colleague ignorant of the tenor of his argument and language? The attack was most offensive.

Mr. Bell proceeded at length, vindicating himself of the charge that he had been looking for support to the North, rather than the South, and quoting from a letter written by him in 1840 to Gov. Gilmer of South Carolina, to sustain the argument. He again denied that the Nebraska Bill was the subject of controversy in Tennessee in 1855. He explained his vote on the right of the reception of Abolition petitions, and showed that he took the same ground as Buchanan, who said in the Senate that the North had as good a right to interfere with slavery, as the latter had to resist the right of the petition. He reiterated his position of yesterday, animadverting upon his colleague's (Mr. Johnson) course of action with much severity. With regard to Mr. Johnson's supposed case of an honorable gentleman playing a bold game for the Presidency, by voboth for the South and North, voting with the former, but telling the latter he was with them, and voted only because he was so instructed, Mr. Bell replied that if he knew a man who could be guilty of such trickery and fraud, that man was his colleague. He also characterized him as an incendiary, ready to carry the torch of disunion into Tennessee, if thwarted in his political purposes. He concluded by adding that

portions of yesterday's speech.

Mr. Johnson replied, that his colleague had not controverted a single fact, or answered one argument presented by him yesterday. His speech to-day was conclusive evidence that the arguments were unauswerable; with regard to the withdrawal of personal remarks, he had disclaimed, this morning, any intention of being offeasive. He had no other apology or retraction

ne could entertain no further respect for his col-

league, unless he should withdraw the offensive

The Senate then went into executive session Adjourned.

On the 22th, Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky, presented a letter from Mr. Shields, and moved that he take his seat as a Senator from Minnesota. The letter argues that Minnesota is now a sovereign State, and one of the members of the United States, referring to several prece

dents in support of his position. A discussion ensued as to whether this was a privileged question.

Mr. Pugh, of Ohio, thought it was a privileged question, but contended that Minnesota had not so far complied with the terms of admission as to entitle per Senators to be sworn without some action by Congress.

Mr. Crittenden sent up the credentials of Mr. Shields. He argued that the question was one of privilege, contended that Mr. Shields's right to a seat was as good as his own, and urged the importance of immediate action.

Mr. Johnson, of Arkansas, moved to table the question. Lost-year 26, navs 22.

Mr. Toombs, of Georgia, said the whole ques tion to be considered was: "Is Minnesota a He submitted a resolution referring the question as to Mr. Shields to the Judiciary littee, with instructions to inquire whe ther Minnesota was a State of the Union under the Constitution.

The Army Bill was then taken up for consideration, the question pending being Mr. Johnson's (Tennessee) substitute for the employment of 1,000 volunteers. This was amended by reducing the number to 3,000. After much debate the substitute, as amended, was rejected-yeas 23, nays 26.

Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, proposed a substitute for the original bill to increase the regular army by one regiment of dragoons and two regi-

ments of infantry.
Mr. Pugh, of Ohio, moved to amend Mr. Hunter's substitute, by authorizing the Presi-

dent to accept the services of volunteers, not exceeding three thousand, to serve as eavalry seand, to serve as cavalry or infantry for two years, unless

This amendment was adopted-yeas 27, nays The bill in this form was reported to the Se nate, but on the vote being taken was rejected-yeas 16, nays 30, as follows:

YEAS—Mess. Bell. Biggs, Broderick, Camero rittenden, Donglas, Green, Gwin, Houston, Johns of Tennessee, Mallery, Pugh, Seward, Stuart, Tho on of Ky., and Toombs. NATS—Messrs. Allen, Bavard, Benjamia, Bigler drown, Chandler, Clark, Dixon, Doolittle, Durkee tvans, Fessenden, Fitch, Foot, Foster, Hale, Hamlin

lammond, Harlan, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Ark., ling, Mason, Polk, Schastian, Simmons, Slidell, Sum-er, Thomson of N. J., Trumbull, Witson, Wright The absentees were Messrs. Bates. Bright

Collamer, Davis. Fitzpatrick, Jones, Kennedy Pearce, Reed, Wade, and Henderson. An amicable personal explanation took place etween Messrs. Bell and Johnson of Tenn Mr. Bell remarked that he did not say that he would disregard the instructions of the Tennes see Legislature, but that he would not obey

the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton

Constitution. He was inclined to go against it,

Nor did he say that he would vote for

out would await new developments. Mr. Seward, of New York, begged leave to nterpose, saying that he had paid particular attention to Mr. Bell's speech, and when Mr. ohnson replied, saw that the latter had misapprehended him when he spoke as if Mr. Bell had pledged himself to vote for the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution. Adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On the 23rd, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Indian Appropriations. Mr. Burroughs, of New York, vindicated the North from the charge of sectionalism preferred by Southern gentlemen, referring to statistical facts showing the immense preponderance of the expenditures of the government in behalf of the south over the north, and contrasting the superiority of the north over the south, in industry, wealth, population, education, &c. He proceeded to denounce both Pierce and Buchaan for their course on the Kansas question.

Mr. Smith, of Virginia, then called the gentleman to order. It was disgraceful for gentlemen o denounce, on this floor, a co-ordinate branch of the government. Cries of no. no!

Mr. Barroughs would be happy to say in his eart he honored Mr. Buchanan, but he must be allowed to speak his candid opinion. He was proceeding, when Mr. Smith again in-

terrupted. Much confusion ensued, during which Mr Burroughs' hour closed.

Mr. Curry, of Alabama, contended that the Lecompton Constitution was adopted under all the forms of law, by conservative, law-abiding men, and opposed by factionists and rebels. The action of the Convention was conclusive. was absurd to say that the Legislature of Kansas can interfere with it. The constitution is valid without its submission to the people. Some of his friends speak of compromise, like his colleague. For Congress to order the submission of the constitution to the people, would be a violation of the organic act, a direct intervention in the affairs of Kansas to coerce the people to Congressional dictation. This would be worse than Black Republicanism itself. He contrasted the political and social institutions of the south with those of the north, eulogizing the former, and drawing a fearful picture of the latter, and spoke of the unnumbered woes that would encompass the north, should the Abolitionists ever succeed in their designs. The south, he continued, needed an extension of slave territory. If the issue should ever be forced upon her that no more slave States shall be admitted, he would not anticipate what Alabama would do. But, recognizing the right of secestion, his fealty to Alabama would induce him to go wherever she called. Wherever she goes, he should go. Her action should be his action, her

destiny his destiny. Mr. Morris, of Illinois, said the people of, and he delegation from, Illinois were unalterable in their opposition to the Lecompton swindle. He vindicated the ability and patriotism of Senator Douglas, whose course would be emphatically endorsed by the people of Illinois. He scouted the threats of dissolution, saying that the confederacy was worth more to the south than all the negroes it ever owned. The Union is priceless gem to both north and south. He reerred to the fact that cabinet officers were coming into Congress, endeavoring to subdue independent thought, and coercing the members to vote contrary to their consciences. He would never bend the knee to bask in the sunshme of Executive favor. If proscription comes, let it come. The President has no better friends than those Democrats who differ with him on the Kansas question. If his Kansas policy prevails, the Democratic party in the next Congress would e in a hopeless minority.

Mr. Andrews, of New York, opposed the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, saying that, under no conceivable circumstances, would be vote for the admission of additional slave States into the Union. Ad-

On the 24th, the bill granting pensions to the soldiers of the war of 1812 was postponed till the third Monday of March next.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, reported a bill, changng the present system for the relief of disabled

The House went into Committee of the Whole

on the Indian Appropriation Bill.

Mr. Crawford, of Ga., referred to the Kansas question, and explained the reasons why the peace there was disturbed, contending that the whole of the present troubles environing the Kansas question originated, not from anything wrong in the Lecompton Constitution, but from a predetermined intention of the antislavery men of the north to defeat the obects of the Compromise of 1850. He attribued this to the hatred of the Republicans to slavery, and the doctrine of self-government, as provided in the Kansas-Nebraska Act.

Mr. Goodwin, of N. Y., strongly condemned the efforts to force upon the people of Kausas the institutions they abhor, and place slavery there. The President and his Cabinet, in thus loing, were engaged in a work of fraud, violence and usurpation, and confirming the predictions of the opposers of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, that the design of that bill was to plant slavery in that

Mr. Millson, of Va., said that he voted against the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, and he could look back for the last four years, feeling no responsibility for the disturbances of the country. transfer of the slavery question to the people of the Territory produced these convusions. The government of the Territory was the mere creacare of Congress. It had no self-existent, inde pendent power. He was opposed to squatter sovereignty. The declaration of the Supreme Court of the unconstitutionality of the Missouri Compromise secured the right to hold slaves in the Territory, but the Kansas-Nebraska Act threw embarrassments around that question .-That bill, as a new compromise, was worse than the Missouri Compromise.

Mr. Chaffee, of Mass., defended the Topeka Constitution, combating the President's assertion that the action of its framers was treasonable, and contending that the Constitution was provisional, and the best for the people of the

The debate was continued by Mesars. Fenton, of N. Y., Davis, of Miss., and others. Adjourned.

On the 25th, Mr. Quitman, of Mississippi, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill authorizing the organization of a regiment of mounted volunteers, for the defence of the frontiers of Texas. Also, authorizing the President to call out, as emergencies may require, four additional regiments of volunteers. He thought the bill more in accordance with public sentiment than any yet presented. uderation portponed till next Wednesday.

The Matteson expulsion resolution was then

Mr. Harris, of Illinois, expressed his firm belief that the House and the power, and it was its duty, to pass the resolution, and do it a All the facts were in form, and the de ocitions all the members were probably fani-

iar with. Mr. Keitt, of South Carolina, said that on occasion be had moved, as an act of jus lice, the pestponement of the case, baving been nformed that Mrs. Matteson was sick. Since then he had learned that the statement was fab ricated. Some accounts say that she is sick, and others that she was enjoying better health than ever. He read a letter from the family physician, saying that Mrs. Matteson had scarcely seen a well day for eix months past, and during the few last weeks she has suffered more than usual.

The discussion was continued by Messrs leward, Stanton, Smith, Harris, &c .- the principal question involved being the power of the House to expel for an offence for which the of-

fender had already been once expelled. Mr. Jones, of Tennesseee, would expel Mr. Matteson, not only for punishment, but for the purification of the House. He would expel him as long as he (Mr. Jones) should be a member of the House, if Mr. Matteson's constituents should continue to re-elect him. He considered him morally disqualified for a member of the

American Congress. Mr. Grow, of Penneylvania, said that the letter on which the changes against Mr. Matteson were based was known to his constituents at the time of his election to Congress. The gentle-man from Illinois (Mr. Harris) had said he would not sit here with rogues and villains, but, continued Mr. Grow, the people of the Congressional districts choose our associates. If he members bad this right, if they can say who shall sit here, they could exercise the power of tyrants. Suppose that a convicted murderer should be sent here, could the maority drive him out? He protested against such an assumption.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, moved to lay the resolution on the table. Rejected-yeas 61 nays 122. A motion to refer the resolution to a select

committee was then carried-yeas 93, nays 87 Adjourned. On the 20th, the further consideration of Mr. Hoard's resolution for a select committee of inquiry, whether the Executive influence was ex-

erted to control the votes of members, was post poned till the ensuing Thursday. Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, gave notice of the introduction of a bill, permitting the Government to be sued by creditors in the courts of

the United States. Mr. Potter, of Wisconsin, rose to a question o privilege, and read an article from the Norfolk Argus, describing a ridiculous scene, in which ne and several others were actors. He denounced the writer as guilty of a deliberate falsehood, and not a particle of truth in the state

The House then went into Committee of the

Whole on the Indian Appropriation Bill. Mr. Smith, of Tennessee, said there was spirit of revolution abroad, which, unless check would eventuate in disunion. For this spirit of revolution the representatives of a portion of the people are responsible, they having started it on this floor. He was opposed to disunion. He hoped it would never happen, but be believed that if the idea shall go abroad that the disruption of this Confederacy was impossible, it would only lead to increased efforts to effeet it on the part of those who were determined to destroy it. He had no authority for saving that the rejection of Kansas, because of its slavery constitution, will occasion a dissolution. He would tell gentlemen that if disunion should ever come, the States, and not Congress, would bring it about. If that time should ever come, which heaven forbid, he would be the last man to leave his post. He then proceeded to argue that Kansas should be admitted into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution. He said respectable Free State men took no part in the scenes of violence that occurred there.

In reply to a question, Mr. Smith answered: Admit Kansas, then you can withdraw the troops and let the outlaws there cut each other's throats in their own way.

Mr. Giddings, of Ohio—Will you vote for the

esolution requiring the President to withdraw the troops, in case Kansas is admitted. Mr Smith answered-Yes.

Mr. Crawford, of Georgia, said he would have o voted a year ago. Other Democratic members responded to the

same effect. Mr. Giddings immediately gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill directing the with-

drawal of the army in Kansas.

Mr. Smith—If I vote for the withdrawal of the army, will you vote for the admission of

Mr. Giddings, emphatically-Under the Le compton Constitution ! Never! Never! Mr. Smith, proceeding, said there was no cause for a separation of the Democracy on this

Mr. Harris, of Illinois, replying to a remark applicable to him, said the convictions of his mind were the same now as at the last Congress. He objected to Mr. Smith's drawing inferences from his speech not justified by its lan-He maintained then, as now, that the guage. people of Kansas are not allowed to manage their own affairs. He would defend their rights. He denied following any man's lead. He came here without a conference with his colleagues. but subsequently ascertained that all agreed

with him. He could not change the position be now occupied. Mr. Smith continued :- The people of Kansas are begging for admission, but are opposed by the members of the House, led by the New York Tribune. Admit her, and the slavery agitation there is quieted forever. He remembered that Frederick P. Stanton threw the first fire-brand in the Democratic caucus during Pierce's administration; he had now turned abolition lecturer, and gone North. He hoped he would stay there. He concluded by saying that he did not want the admission of Kansas hampered by any conditions, as be believed the people could amend their Con-

stitution when they pleased. Mr. J. Glancy Jones, of Pennsylvania, asked for the consideration of the Indian Appropriation Bill. It had been before the House for ten days, but as yet no alfusion had been made

Mr. Giddings made a few remarks depicting the wrongs of slavery, and maintaing that man everywhere has the right to assert and strike

for liberty. The Co mmittee rose, and the Indian Appro piation Bill, as reported, was passed by the House.

The bill appropriating \$408,000 to enable the President to fulfil the treaty of stipulations for the abolition of the Sound Dues was also

The House then adjourned till Monday

A TRUANT HUSBAND FOUND .- A few weeks since Mrs. Mary S. Rich, agent of the "Woman's Protective Emigrant Society," arrived at Bloomington, Ill., in charge of 70 or 80 young women, in search of situations. A married man of that town waited upon the lady, and informed her that he wanted a girl to do housework Having satisfied Mrs. Rich that he was "all right," that lady introduced him to the girls in her charge, stating what he wanted, whereupon one of the young ladies walked up to the mar-ried man, and said, "I'll go with this gentleman; I've lived with him before, he is my husband!" Somebody was very much astonished when the young lady found her husband, and another somebody loosed very pale when the married

THE MEXICAN IMBROGLIO .- Later news from Mexico informs us that the government of General Zuloaga was violently opposed. Gen. Mejia was committing terrible outrages upon the people of Sierra, and Gen. Blancarte had applied to the Constitutional Government at Guanajuata for aid against him. The States of Vera Cruz. Osiaca, and Puebla are said to have raised and sent against Zuloaga a force of 8,500 men, with forty pieces of artillery. The troubles in Campeachy have been settled, and the whole of Yucatan is united against Zuloaga.

A MINISTER AND HIS WIFE ARRESTED

For alleged Highway Robbery. The Rev. Samuel Smith, master of the Colle giate School at Clifton and formerly second master of Bishops' College. England, and his wife, have been arrested for alleged highway robbery and attempted murder. It appears that the wife of Mr. Smith was a Miss Mills, and about nine years ago, before her marriage, numbered among her suitors a Mr. Leach, contractor. The match was broken off, and Mr. Leach married another lady, who died some time since. Mrs. Smith, having ascertained that Mr. Leach had become a widower, addressed a letter to him, in which she stated that her husband had recently died, and invited him to renew the intimacy which formerly existed between them. After several letters had passed, Mr. Leach

agreed to meet the lady at Bristol. (Eng.) on Sunlay, 31st January. They metat the Bristol station. and took tickets for Yate, where they alighted, and Mrs. Smith proposed to cross the commo to her residence, instead of taking the high road. The station-master advised against this, on account of the darkness of the night, but finding her strenuous, took a lantern and accompanied them to the point from which they would have to cress the common. In a short time the lady professed to have lost the way, and in a few mi outes after Mr. Leach was assaulted by a man Being a strong man, be, however got the bet-

ter of his assailant, and his cries for aid were beard by two of the railroad men, who came up The assailant was found to be the Rev. M. Smith, the husband of the lady, but he managed to make his escape. The detective force proto make his escape. the parties. On their track were found a widow's cap and a six-barrel revolver, loaded and capped, near the spot where the struggle took

In searching the house, a parcel containing s shirt, collar, satin scarf and pocket-handkerchief, all marked with Mr. Leach's name, was found.—English Paper.

A PERSEVERING WOMAN-WALKING FOUR HUNDRED MILES FOR A HUSBAND,-Near Norwich, Chenango county, New York, lived two families of well-to-do farmers, between whom there existed as bitter a feud as ever raged between the Montagues and Capulets. The heads of the families consumed the bulk of their time in annoying each other, and the children on both sides, with two exceptions, inherited their parents' hatred, and lost no opportunity of gratifying it.

These exceptions were the oldest son of the one, and the second daughter of the other, who, seeing no reason why they should hate each other in imitation of their parents, became desperately enamored. The parents soon discovered now matters stood, and of course were enraged John and Mary were both severely reprimanded and charged particularly to think no more of each other. But who ever heard of such a charge being obeyed? The more they were told not to, the more they did. Seeing that easy measures would not answer, the parents of John sent him to an uncle in this county. Mary's progenitors locked her up for a week, to keep her from following him. After his departure the poor girl had a serious time of it. parents cuffed her to cure her of despondency. her brothers and sisters added to her unhappi ness by continued taunts and revilings, until her

nome became insupportable. One night in November last, the whole family oined in reviling and abusing her. Not a word iid she say in reply, but her ashy face and bloodthat something was brewing. As soon as the family had retired, she put of her bennet and shawl, and going down from her room, noiselessly unlocked the door, and walked out into the darkness. 'Half crazed, she had thought of nothing but escape, and had not provided herself with any necessaries for the long ourney she had undertaken. She knew where John was, and she determined to reach him. By daylight she had achieved ten miles. At a farmhouse she procured breakfast, and making innries, set out again. Day after day she traveled, eating and sleeping at farm-houses. Occasionally a charitable wagoner would carry her few miles, and then again for days she was

bliged to walk. Finally, completely worn out, she arrived at her destination. She found John, told him her troubles and trials, and put herself under his protection. John, like a sensible man, posted to Bucyrus, got out the papers, and married her offhand. To end the story as fictitious ones are always concluded, they should have gone back, fallen on their knees, and implored the forgiveness of their parents. But neither of them were romantic. They felt that they had done nothing to be forgiven for, and had no particular desire to see the faces of those who had abused them. So instead of going East, they went West, and are by this time settled in Wisconsin .- New Haven Palladium.

THE MARRIAGE TREATY OF THE LATE PRINCESS ROYAL OF ENGLAND .- A copy of the reaty between her Msjesty and the Prussia respecting the marriage of her Royal Highness the late Princess Royal with his Royal Highness the Prince Frederick William Nichoas Charles of Prussia (signed in London on the 18th of December last) is published. The expenses of the joint establishment of the newlynarried pair will be defrayed out of the appanage of the royal bridegroom, which is fixed by the King of Prussia at \$92,000 per annum. Her Majesty the Queen of England presents to her daughter a marriage dowry of interest of which will help to defray the ex-penses of the joint establishment. The capital sum will be paid over to a Commissioner of the King of Prussia, and meanwhile his Majesty assigns to the Princess the sum of \$200,000, to be charged on the Crown Trust Fund of Prussia. to serve as a security until the arrangements on the part of the royal house of Prussia-Brandenburg in regard to the said portion shall have

In the event of the marriage proving fruitful. the said portion, after the death of the parents, will be equally divided among those children who shall attain eighteen years of age, or who shall marry under that age. In the event of sterility, and the death of the Prince of Prussia during the lifetime of his wife the capital will be transferred to her Royal Highness. In the event of the Prince being left a widower, the capital will be disposed of as the deceased Princess may have appointed, subject to the life interest of the Prince. Her Britannic Majesty promises to secure to her daughter the annual sum of £8,000, voted by Parliament last session. The Prussian King undertakes to secure the Princess a jointure "suitable to the circumstances" in the event of her becoming a widow. which, however, a second marriage would quash. The jointure would be \$30,000 or \$40,000, ac cording to circumstances.

THE QUEEN A BAD CHURCHWOMAN.-The head of the English Church does not seem to be a very good churchwoman. The London Times complains, "Her Majesty is no safe guide. Her disregard of Lent is proverbial." And now she has "held her first royal drawing-room after her daughter's marriage, on the day of the martyrdom of the blessed King Charles I." Many rejoice, however, at her disposition to sweet away this and other memorials of ancient party strife, and ask for an order in council to withdraw the last shadow of a pretext for reading services which have been generally discontinued for many years, and which would outrage the of all parties in the Church and the feelings Commonwealth.

BIDDY .- The latest instance of the aristocratic notions of female servants that we have heard recently occurred not a hundred miles from the Brookline reservoir. One Irish girl left her situation as soon as she discovered that the house was not supplied with water pipes. said "she could not remain in a family that were so old-fashioned as to pump the water they In another instance, a foreign maid left a good place because she said "she had always their silver ten set every day. only on extra occasions .- Boston Transcript.

THE EXPLOSION OF A GAS PIPE AT CINCIN-NATI.—We have given a brief account of the explosion of a gas pipe in the Metho dist Protestant Church, in Cincinnati, on the evening of the 18th uit. The Cincinnati parers of the 19th, contain long details of the deaster. From the

Gazette we take the following: About one-fourth of the flooring of the church had been torn up and scattered about, and full one-fourth of the seats had been removed from their places, and either smashed or greatly damaged. The cushions of the seats were scattered in every direction, and nearly every window in the room, and most of the inside blinds were blown to pieces. Most of the sashes of the windows were thrust out, as though some heavy body, filling the entire window, had passed through. The pulpit and the platform were apparently uninjured. The Bible, hymn-book and water-pitcher, standing upon the desk, were thrown in a heap together upon the floor.

Then the explosion occurred, there were ome eight or ten persons only in the church. but all of these were more or less injured, and some of them we think fatally so. At the moment of the explosion, Rev. Daniel Kinney, President of the Ohio Conference, accompanied by Rev. Mr. White, the pastor of the church, had reached within five or six feet of the door, and n an instant they were blown nearly across Sixth street. Mr. White it seems struck upon his face and left knee, in the street, but fortunately received no other injuries than a severe bruise on the nose, from which the blood flowed profusely, and a bruise on the knee.

President Kinney had arrived from his home n the evening train, and was proceeding to the burch to aid in the services of the evening. He was blown about half way across the street. his face badly cut, and his head bruised. The severest wound is under his left eye, and the physicians last night feared he might lose the ight of it altogether.

Mrs. Margaret Hook, a widow lady, had entered the church but a short time previous to the explosion, with her daughter, Charlotte, a young lady, and her son, Witham Henry, some twelve or fourteen years of age. At the time of the explosion they were in the lecture-room, and the mother and son were most seriously injured. The daughter escaped with a slight cut upon the eft cheek.

For several weeks a revival has been going on in this church, and the meetings have been nightly crowded. Had the explosion taken place haif an hour later, the loss of life must have been fearful indeed. The church building had just been repaired at an expense of some \$10,-000, and the body of it was open to divine service on Sunday last for the first time since the epairs commenced.

It may be well enough to remind those use gas in their buildings, that when a leak does occur, and the gas escapes so as to become offensive, they should at once open the windows of the house, and leave them open till the leak is remedied, and under no circumstances should light be taken into a room filled with escaped gas. An experienced gas fitter should then sent for, and the difficulty may be remedied without danger. A little attention to these suggestions will save us from calamities like that of Friday evening.

DARING BURGLARY AND DESPERATE FIGHT AT METUCHIN, N. J .- The dwelling house of Mr. Cotterell, at Metuchin, about a mile and a quarter from the residence of Ex-Alderman Ayres, formerly of this city, was broken into at two o'clock this morning, and robbed of \$1,290 n money. Mr. Cotterell and a hired boy, about twelve years old, were the only inmates of the house. The burglars entered by removing the shutter, and breaking through the window .-They first ransacked the lower part of the house, breaking open a closet, and taking therefrom eighteen silver spoons, and then went up stairs into Mr. Cotterell's room, and took from his bureau a gold watch and a package of money containing \$1,290. While one of the fellows was at the bureau, Mr. Cotterell awoke and asked who was there, to which the thief said, "You keep still, or you'll find out." Cotterell, who is quite an athletic man, instantly sprang from his bed and attacked the fellow with a chair, when the latter cut him with knife in two of the fingers, inflicting only slight injury. Mr. C. then seized a double-bar-relled gun, loaded with shot, which the thief perceived, and instantly blew out the light, and retired down the winding stairs. Mr. C. shot at, but did not hit him, and then followed in pursuit. The thief and a comrade instantly ran out of doors, when Mr. C. shot at him again, inflicting undoubtedly a severe wound, as ne was tracked by blood on the snow for a considerable distance, but managed to escape. On being hit, he dropped the watch and spoons, which were found at daylight this morning. Mr. Cotterell then returned to the house, and on entering the lower room, supposing all the thieves had gone, he was suddenly seized by a third person, wh clenched him from behind, and, before he could recover himself, threw him with such force against a settee, striking on the side, and stunning him for some minutes. The fellow then ran off. A large and ferocious dog, which generally guards the premises, was quieted in some unknown manner by the thieves, and remained indifferent during the transaction. The stolen money consisted of \$90 in 10's on the State Bank of Newark, \$200 in 20's on the State Bank of New Brunswick, \$700 in \$20 gold pieces \$150 in small bills on the City Bank, Perth Am boy, and the balance on other banks .- Newari Advertiser, Feb. 24.

ABLE TO OWE THE GOVERNMENT .- A Wash ngton letter writer narrates the following amu-

sing display of Congressional genius:

Notwithstanding the "dignity" which surrounds the supreme legislative body of the land, ome ludicrous scenes occur within the Hall .-Not long ago, a very enthusiastic and eloquent gentleman from Arkansas got up to address the House on the filibustering question, and as the discussion was roaming extremely wide, he soon found himself talking about public lands in his own State. On this theme he waxed warm, and in the midst of a burst of enthusiasm, and fervent appeal in favor of a donation of land to Arkansas, a wicked member asked him if that State had not once berrowed money from the General Government?

"Yes, sir," replied the excited member, "my State did get money from this Government. She not only got it, sir, but she kept it; and let me tell you, Mr. Chairman, that our people down in Arkansas are an honorable people, and although they never intend to pay that money, yet they will not repudiate, but will always 'acknowledge the corn,' and confess that they do owe 'Uncle Sam,' and are able to owe him. Of course, this acknowledgment brought down

DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT .- A much-vaunt ed process of tinging bank note paper with what is called the "Patent Green Tint," as a sure preventive of counterfeiting, proves to be of no value as such. A five dollar note on the Housatonic Back. Stockbridge, Mass., has just made its appearance. It is printed upon green tinted paper, undistinguishable from the patented arti-So admirably is the note executed that the only safety exists in refusing all notes of the bank of that denomination. The ingenuity of counterfeiters appears to increase every day, while so closely do they cling together that conviction rarely ensues, even after indictment. We can remember within a year past the arrest of perhaps a hundred counterfeiters in this city -yet they either forfeit their bail, give straw bail with the connivance of the authorities, or else bring bribery to bear and wholly escape prosecution .- Phila. North American

PROPOSED ABOLITION OF IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT IN ENGLAND .- A bill of Lord Brougham and Vaux, just presented to the Up-per House, totally abolishes imprisonment for debt upon final process, retaining it only as an in terrorem for judgment debtors who may be mulcted in damages under certain actions, or been accustomed to live with people who used their silver tea set every day." She therefore and this must be proved before county court. who may have contracted their debts dishonestly, declined a place where the silver set was used The laws relating to bankrupts are (henceforth) English cruisers de not trouble vessels cover to extend to non-traders.

MARRIAGES OF ENGLISH PRINCESSES RALLY UNHAPPY .- " Give me neither nor poverty," said a wise and good man. unfortunate character of the marriages princesses, the very persons who might be posed to have the greatest chances of ha ness, is one out of many proofs of the deknowledge of life embodied in that saying.

Especial'y have English princesses, as we reminded by the late marriage of the Prin Royal, been unlucky in their matrimonial of nexions. More particularly is this true of princesses of the House of Hanover. To go bat to Sophia, daughter of George the First, where the state of married the first William Frederick of Pruss she, poor thing! was almost daily beaten her husband, a man whose brutality amous almost to insanity. Once she was nearly killed by him, with her daughter; and often was in imminent fear for her life. He denied he sometimes, even the common necessaries to She used to say, sarcastically, in her age, that the only kind words he ever so dressed to her were, "Sophia, get up and let me die.'

The eldest daughter of George the Secon made a match only less unhappy. She wa twenty-four before she married at all; and th had to take the deformed Prince of Orange, be cause he was the only Protestant Prince in Eu rope of suitable age. Her father expostulate with her on the malformation of her prope bridegroom. "Were be a Dutch baboon, answered, tired out with her position at hor "I would marry him." It was the custom that coarse age for a bride and groom, on t nuptial evening, to sit up in bed, in costly night dresses, to receive the compliments of the friends. On this occasion, as the royal famil and nobility defiled past the Prince and Pri cess, who were magnificent in lace and silved the Queen, the bride's own mother, declared the when she looked at the bridegroom from behind he seemed to have no head, and when she looke at him in front, she could not, for the life! her, tell where his legs were. Walpole or Henr we forget which, records the anecdote. Princess lived to regret her maiden condition her father's court, even with all the neglect this attended it

Another daughter of George the Second ma ried the Landgrave of Hesse, the same who terwards sold his soldiers to England, in or to assist in conquering these colonies. He was brutal, that his wife at last had to dese him and seek refuge in her native country, third married the King of Denmark, who abut her shamefully, openly insulting her in the passence of an unprincipled woman, who shawhat he had of affection. She died, partly of proken heart, partly of a cruel disease at broken heart, partly of a cruel disease, at early age of twenty-seven. The melanch story of the Princess Charlotte, only child George the Fourth, is of so late a date, that is familiar to all. Her marriage, however, unfortunate only in its early and fatal termin tion; for while she lived, the conduct of her by

band, we believe, was blameless. Not as a princess, but as a young and innoc girl, of whom every one speaks well, the n orde ought to have the wishes of every one. least those of her own sex, in favor of a hap lot than fell to her predecessors. In every spect, however, Prussian marriages have unfortunate, both for English and Prussian Processes. The gloomy day on which the late by left London, for it was snowing heavily, has b cited as a bad omen. But the belief in ome luckily, is past.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE. -- SENATE. Mr. Buckalew, from the Select Committee (the Kansas resolutions, has made a majority g port, recommending that Mr. Gazzam's reso tion against the admission of Kansas under t Lecompton Constitution be indefinitely pos poned, and reporting Mr. Wilkins's resolution approbatory. The report is lengthy, and urg compton Constitution, with the declaration the right of the people of Kansas to alter the Constitution whenever they desire, through the proper legal means. The report sustains grounds assumed in the President's message. Mr. Wright moved to print three thousan

opies of the report in pamphlet form. Mr. Souther moved to postpone the printi or one week, in order to give the minority opportunity to prepare a report. Not agreed t-yeas 10, nays 20. [The Democratic member all voted in the negative, and the Republicans in

the affirmative.] Mr. Gazzam made a statement that the Committee met only the evening previous for the first time, and that the minority had no time to prepare a minority report, and asked that time

be granted. THE EFFECTS OF MOONLIGHT .- Professor Piazza Smith, the Astronomer Royal for Scotand, in his interesting account of a recent seientific expedition made by him to the Peak of Tenerific, has set at rest the quastic vexata of the neat of the moonlight. He says that his thermometrical instruments were sensibly affected by the moon's rays, even at the lowest of two stations occupied by him at different elevations. In tropical climates, meat which is exposed to the moonlight rapidly becomes putrid; and in the West Indies the negroes, who will lie sweltering and uncovered beneath the full glare of a tropical sun, carefully muffle their heads and faces when exposed to the moonbeams, which they believe will cause swelling and distortion

of the features, and sometimes even blindness

CANADIAN AFFAIRS-SPEECH OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.—The Governor General's speech was delivered Feb. 26. He anticipates the success of the British army in India, con gratulates the country on the prudence of its merchants and strength of its banking institutions, as shown during the recent commercial and financial panic; recommends the attention of Parliament to the fisheries; congratulates the success of the Canadian ocean steamship lines; recommends notice to the increasing value of trade with the United States; and says the correspondence between the Imperial Government and the authorities of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, in reference to intercolonial railways, anticipates the early completion of the Grand Trunk railway, without further aid from

A WARNING .- The Kingston (Canada) News states that revival meetings have lately been held in the country back of that place, attended with unfavorable results. The furor of the participants in the religious exercises was of so extravagant a character, at times, that some of them actually shricked, others stamped, and one is reported to have fairly jumped over a stove in the paroxysm of holy feeling. Among the enthusiasts was a farmer, past the middle age, who was previously remarkable for his quiet demea-nor, but who, by frequenting the meetings, became at last a confirmed maniac. Last week the poor man was submitted to an examination by physicians of Kingston, who pronounced his case hopeless. In consequence of the result the meetings were discontinued.

the Province.

WHY HE DOES NOT COME OUT .- It is stated that the Middlesex (Mass.) Company, on finding that Mr. Wolcott did not expend the unaccounted for \$57,000 upon Congressmen, and that he won't tell what he has done with that sum under the pressure of the Investigation Committee, are anxious to try the effect of commor law, with the hope that some trace of that sum may be found, so as to make it recoverable. This is the reason, it is said, why Mr. Wolcott does not try the virtues of a habeas corpus to relieve himself from the confinement Congress has imposed upon him.

THE SLAVE TRADE RE-OPENED-CARGOES ALREADY LANDED .- New Orleans, Feb. 26 .-An editorial article in the Delta of to-day asserts that the South has already opened the slave trade, and that a regular depot has been estab. lished in Mississippi, on the Pearl River. Car goes of slaves have been received, sold and are now at work on the piantations of the pur chasers. The Delta says, the slave vessels generally sail under the Freuch flag, because the

THE STREET STREET

NEWS ITEMS.

VELVE bodies have been found from the hn Milton, wrecked on Montauk Point. The captain's deak, containing papers, and a large chart, with the logof clothing, were also taken up from the

Some men who were engaged in cutting ice one of the creeks attached to Buffalo, on the d ultime, actually sawed the body of a man two, and the presence of the body was not wn until the parts were seen in the blocks ce after they had been loaded upon a sleigh be drawn to the ice-house

Ax interesting event recently occurred in nburgh, namely, the entertainment of the abmen of the city to supper by Miss Catharine sair. About 300 " weather-beaten but most etable looking" cabmen sat down in the usic-hall to supper at half-past ten o'clock.
he hall was handsomely decorated, and the
typer, which was plentiful and substantial,
as followed by tea and coffee. During the evengeneveral songs were sung by professionals, add the assembly was addressed by several genemen on practical topics, to the evident gra-cation of the assembly.

THE Red Republicans in New York on Wed-

day evening week celebrated in grand style ruary, 1848. The recent attempt on the of Louis Napoleon found much sympathy Mormons in New Hampshire.—We find the

wing marriage notice in the Portsmouth Sealed in Gilsum, by Solomon Mack, elder

the Latter Day Saints, Mr. Josiah Grimes, G., to Mrs. Maria Madison, of Keene. Upon the authority of the last census it is aid, that out of seven hundred thousand (700,-00) Jews residing in the United States, only was registered as a farmer. CHIEF Justice Nelson, of the Superior Court

oved to the McLean Asylum. THE Massachusetts Senate has refused, by a ote of 23 to 7, to amend the resolve in relation qualification of voters, by substituting nine for years' residence of foreigners, and also re-

Massachusetts, has become insane, and is re-

ed an amendment to substitute five, by a e of 26 to 9.

RACHEL has bequeathed to Napoleon III. her jutiful marble bust of the First Consul, and own bust to Prince Napoleon, who, it is stain private circles, has legally recognized one ber sons.

REV. Mr. Kalloch lectured at Bangor, Me., the evening of the 18th ultimo, and was sub-ted to indignities. Some rowdy turned off gas, and then somebody else threw some neient' eggs upon the platform. The darkfrustrated the aim of the egg pro-tor, and another gentleman was hit instead of

HE bill to remove the disability of witnesses account of their religious belief, has been atived in the Senate of Pennsylvania. Yeas nays 15. HE SOLAR PARALLAX.—Professor Gould, of

nbridge, has obtained the sun's equatorial ho-ontal parallax, showing that the Sun is 96,160,tatute miles distant from the Earth, instead 95,000,000, the usual computation.

RMY MOVEMENTS.—A force of three hun-

d recruits has been sent from Governor's nd, under charge of Major Electus Backus, afantry, to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., to fil eficiencies in the 7th infantry, now stationed ansus and Nebraska.

ONGEVITY OF CLERGYMEN.-It is stated of 80 clergymen who died in the year 1855, To than one-half had passed the age of three

FORGHUM MOLASSES FOR INK ROLLERS.—It stated on the authority of a crack pressman, at rollers made from Chinese sugar cane mo-sees are far superior to those made with any ther kind. The Sorghum syrup will bear long oiling without danger of granulation, and when sast into a roller is much tougher, more elastic, and has better suction than those made by the neterial in common use. The proportions of yrup and glue used in the composition of this rinters now.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY .- A Frenchman, M. Collongues, announces that from numerous exeriments, he has discovered that immediately ofter death a mourning sound is heard in the body, lasting five, ten, and even fifteen hours. It liminishes gradually, and ceases first in the sarts of the body which are furthest from the eart. In an amputated member the same ound is heard for several minutes. The non-exsice of this sound may be considered as a are sign of the total cessation of life. M. Colpgues calls this branch of auscultation dynami-

THE St. Louis Intelligencer, which first pubshed the report of the negro insurrection in Arkansas, as a rumor, now contradicts it on rehable authority. It originated in the mistake of

THE Young Men's Christian Association of Pittsburg has distributed 23,000 bushels of coal to the poor, without any reference to sect, class, or nation. It supplied, in one day, forty families with fuel to keep them comfortable a month. Nearly 5,000 persons have been kept comfortable during the winter through the efforts of this so-clety. This is practical Christianity.

THE Democratic delegate convention of Ches-

ter County, Pa., (Hickman's district) passed a series of resolutions endorsing the national Ad ministration without reserve, by a vote of fifty

yeas to twenty pays. THE St. Louis Republican notes a heavy ope ration in provisions in that city on Tuesday amounting at a money value to over \$100,000 The seller was a gentleman of Peoria, and de livers most of the stuff in that place at advance quotations. This transaction includes, in roundigures 2,500 barrels of mess pork, 1,000 tierces of lard, and over 50,000 pieces of cut meats. The mess pork sold at \$15,50 and the lard at 94c.

A Mass Convention of the Democrats of In diana, opposed to the Lecompton Constitution was held at Indianapolis, on the 23rd. Col. W. M. McCarty presided. Addresses were made by Judge Johnson, of Kansas; H. B. Payne, o Ohio; Judge Wick. Gen. Drake, and others. Every Congressional District in the State was represented. A letter was read from Governor Wise, in response to an invitation to be present etating that special official duties prevented his presence. The Convention recommended General Convention of the North and West to assemble at Chicago or some other suitable place. The resolutions were strongly worded. SEVERAL counties in Pennsylvania have re fused to pay the interest on bonds issued to rail road companies. The question of the legal lis bility for the payment of the same will be sool settled by the Supreme Court of Philadelphia -

The suit of Ellmaker agt. the County of Alle gheny will shortly be argued. IOWA LEGISLATURE. - Fourteen members of the Iowa House of Representatives are native of New York, nine are from Pennsylvania, and

eventeen from Ohio.

GRAIN AT CHICAGO.-It is stated that there are about one million bushels of wheat in store, and about sixty thousand barrels of flour at Chicago. Wheat is selling at 53a55 cents. It is the general opinion that two millions bushels of grain will be ready there for transportation upon the opening of navigation.

THE Harrisburg (Pa.) Telegraph says that, Esquire Bachus, of Shirleysburg, Huntingdon county, recently fined James A. Doyle \$5 for sitting in his seat during the time of prayer in the M E. Church.

THE seutral territory, so long in contest for jurisdiction between Florida and Alabama, com-prising a narrow strip of fractional township maning along the northern boundary line of Florida to the Chattahoochee river, has at length been decided favor of and amexed to Alabams. Florida has heretofore claimed and exercised jurisdiction over the disputed territory. The lands thus acquired now form part of the Etba land district.

SCHOOLS IN MAINE. - In the State of Maine, there are 4,102 school districts, 250,764 children between the ages of 4 and 21, and an average of \$663,000 expended for school purposes.

Perhaps the great triumph of all moral writings, including sermons, is, that at least they have produced some sweet and innocent sleep to those who heard them .- Anon.

Ox me when dunces are satisfe I take it for a panegyric; Hated by rogues and rogues to hate, Be this my fortune and my fate. -Swift.

T shall always reverence a gray-headed ruth: yet prefer reason, a daughter of eternity, before antiquity, which is the offspring of time .-Culvernoell.

A country editor thinks that Columbus is not entitled to much credit for discovering America, as the country is so large he could not well have missed it.

Do you suppose that the grown up child does not want amusement, when you see how greedy children are of it? Do not imagine we grow out of that: we disguise ourselves by various solemnities, but we have none of us lost the child nature vet.

Life wastes itself while we are preparing to live. We postpone our lives .- Emerson. IF If it were not for some singular people who persist in thinking for themselves, in acting for themselves, and in being comfortable,

My life is for itself, and not for a spectacle. I much prefer that it should be of a PHILADELPHIA MARKETS. lower strain, so it be genuine and equal, than it should be glittering and unsteady.- Emerson.

we should all collapse into a hideous confor-

To be great is to be misunderstood. Among the numerous casualties recently detailed, the following is very melancholy:-"The young man who recently went on a bridal tour with an angel in book muslin, has returned

with a termagant in hoops." A gentleman observed of an indifferent pleader at the bar that he was the most affecting orator he ever heard; for he never attempted to speak but he excited general pity.

To believe your own thought, to believe that what is true for you in your own private heart is true for all men, that is genius .- Em-

"The defects of a preacher are soon pied," says Martin Luther in his Table Talk. Let a preacher be endowed with ten virtues, and have but one fault, that one fault will eclipse and darken all his virtues and gifts, so evil is the world in these times. Dr. Justus Jonas hath all the good qualities that a man may have; yet by reason that he only often hummeth and spitteth, therefore the people cannot bear with that good and honest man."

THE STOCK MARKET. CORRECTED FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST. BY S. MCHENRY, STOCK AND BILL BROKER.

| No. 333 Wa | inut Street. |
|--|--|
| | sing quotations for Stockson |
| Saturday last. The market | closing steady. |
| Bid. Asked. | Bid. Asked. |
| LOANS. | Phil Ger & No 524 534 |
| U.S 6 pr ot '62 | Reading 30% 314 |
| | Minehill 60 61 |
| 66 66 200 1141 - | Har & Lan 57 574 |
| | Chester Val 4 5 |
| 0 00 | Tioga |
| Phila 6 prot 924 93 | P W & Balt 26 27 |
| 44 g 41 10W 98 99 | P W & Balt 26 27 Long Island 124 13 |
| Cam City 6 pr ot 80 90 | Wil'sport & Elmira 13 134 |
| Pitts 6 prot 50 - | Catawissa 72 78 |
| " conpon | CANAL STOCKS. |
| All'sy City 6 pr ot | Sch Nav 101 101 |
| | " preferred 18 18 |
| Alle co R R 6's 47 76 | Lehigh Nav 564 57 1 |
| Penn | Morris consolidated 49 494 |
| 6 6 60 mpon 89 90 | "preferred 934 94 |
| | C & Del 35 36 |
| Tenn 6 pr ct 894 893 | Union 5 6 Sus & Tidewater 7 75 |
| Missouri 6's 834 84 | Sus & Tidewater 7 74 74 BANK STOCKS. |
| Missouri 6's 834 84 Penn RR 6 pr ot 97 98 | North Amer 135 137 |
| ad m'rt loan'83 #74 88 | Phila 1134 114 |
| C& Am RR6 pr ot 72 - | Far & Meo 59 60 |
| | Commercial 49 494 |
| Reading RR 44 76# 77 | N Liberty - 59 |
| " " m'rt " 85 86 | Mechanics 261 261 |
| " " 6 pr et 1886 70% 71 | Southwark 62 - |
| Lehigh Val. 6's 74 74 | P Township 34 35 |
| Cha Val RR 4 30 36 | Kensington |
| | Girard 101 101 101 Western 60 70 |
| Phil Wil & Bal | |
| '60 RR 6 pr ot 93 94 | Man & Meeh 25 25 Commerce 60 60 |
| Long I R R 44 702 711 Sch Nav 82 44 61 62 | Tradesman's |
| Lehigh Nav " 93 34 | City 43 45 |
| Mort 44 95 - | Consolidation 22 24 |
| C& DCl 4 72 75 | Commonwealth 191 20 |
| Sus & Tid '78" 491 50 | Corn Exchange |
| Union Canal 40 41 | Pittsburg 50 55 |
| Will'ms & Elmira | M& M Pitts |
| lat m'rt 7 pr ot 65 70 | Ex'ge Pitts 50 - |
| 2d " 7 pr ot 534 55 | Kentucky 110 112 |
| | Northern, Ky 115 117 |
| North Penn 6 pr ot 521 521 RAILROAD STOCK. | Louisville, Ky 110 113 |
| Cam & Amboy 93t 94 | Farmers, Ky 110 115 Union, Nash, Tonn 984 100 |
| Penna 45 451 | Plant's, Tenn 97 100 |
| Bea Meadow 53 54 | Com & R Vick |
| North Penns 101 101 | |
| | |

PHILADELPHIA RETAIL MARKETS.

CORRECTED WREELY By L. H. THOMPSON, Exchange Hotel, No. 77 Dock Street. MEATS.

| | Dil Re | AID. | |
|--|-----------------|--------------------------------------|-------------|
| Beef. | | Mutton | |
| Roasting rib, W B | 12 a15 | Leg, Loin, Chp & Breast and Neck | Th 9 a10 |
| Sirioin steak | 15 m 18 | Breast and Neck | 6ia 8 |
| | 12 814 | Young Lamb, wh | Ole #3 & 34 |
| Chuck pieces | 8 al24 | Whole carcase | 8 & 9 |
| Plates and navels Corned | 6 a10 | Fore quarter W | B 2 |
| Tongues, fresh | 65 875 | Hind do | 11 |
| Leg, each | 31 a 37 | Chop | 124 |
| Shin | 25 n40 | Cutlet | 124 |
| Kidney | 8 8121 | Sweetbread, each | 10 |
| Liver * h Dried Beef * h | 6i all | Pork. | |
| Dried Beef # 10 | 16 a18 | Young Pigs Salt and fresh Ib | 12 m 14 |
| Fore quarter | 75 a371 | Leer dr ser | 184a 31 |
| Hind do | 1 00al 124 | Tripe 4 b | 4 8 6 |
| Chop W ID | 10 8.22 | | 10 a 13 |
| Calves Head, each | 25 a31 | Hams, shoed | A1 8 10 |
| | | Sausage | 10 a 12 |
| | | Bologna Sausage | 8 16 S 20 |
| Turnipe bkt do hf pk | | ABLES. | |
| Turnips bkt | 25 a 40 | S't Pota es P'bas | \$1 25a1 75 |
| do hf pk | 12 a 14 | do do w the | 6 & 8 |
| Theore newton | 4 8 5 | Com potatoes bu | 1 15 al 25 |
| do h'd | 3 a 10 | Cabbage bbi | 87 tal 124 |
| Carrots dos | 12 | Onions bus | 80 |
| | FR | UIT. | |
| Apples W bkt | 624a 874 | Cranberries et | 10 a 13 |
| | 1248, 25 | | |
| PO | ULTRY | AND GAME. | |
| | | | 1910 - |
| Spring Carokens | 1430 10 | Chickens P 15 | 2 00a 2 50 |
| de pair | 31 a 87 | Sah Pig'napair | 25 A 37 |
| Chickens W pair | 50 al 50 | Frogs doz | 25 s 50i |
| | | LFISH. | |
| Ter'pin (South) ds | \$6 a8 00 | Ovsters, Abseco | m |
| do (Ches & Del) | 6 88 00 | de bkt | 50 a 75 |
| do (Ches & Del) Lobsters b Clams M | 8 & 10 | do W M M Riv Cove M N Y do bbi | 16 8 10 00 |
| Clams M | 2 a2 50 | M Riv Cove M | 17a25 00 |
| | | NY do W bbi | 12 m20 00 |
| | FI | SH. | |
| Halibut To | 12 5- | Perch bunch Cathan | 61a191 |
| 12 STRR | 12 8- | | |
| Porgies | - 18 | | ar 1 00 a- |
| Flounders | - a 6 | Salt Shad D | 12 |
| Cod | 5 m 8 | Salt Shad fo "Mackerel Dry Cod | 12 |
| Blackfish | | Dry Cod Sm'kd Herring b | 4 2 6 |
| White Fish | 15 8 | Smelts & B | 12 5 |
| Rock | | | 14 3 |
| | | ANEOUS. | |
| Butter in | 28 a50 | Honey b | 20 a25 |
| Roll do | 20 8- 14 820 | Smearcase cake | 2 & 3 |
| Eggs dos | 14 850 | | |
| | | | |

BANK NOTE LIST.

CORRECTED FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

| By WITHERS & PET | TERSON, BANKER | 8. |
|---|----------------------|---------|
| No. 39 South | Third Street. | |
| PHILAI | BLPHIA, February 27, | 1858. |
| | | |
| PRNNSYLVANIA. Solvent banks 1 dis | Soivent banks | 2i die |
| Solvent benks 1 dis Relief notes dus | SOUTH CAROLINA | A |
| NEW JEBSET. | Solvent banks | 21 dis |
| Borvent banks par to ; dis | Bolvent hanks 21 | o 5 dia |
| Solvent banks 1 to par | Mississippi. | 00418 |
| MANTLAND. | Ali banks unc | diaine |
| Baltimore I dis | LOVISIANA. | ni dia |
| Solvent Danks to t dis | DOIVERS DELIKE | 21 dim |
| Solvent banks par to i dis DEL WARE Solvent backs to par MANYLAND. Baltimore i dis Solvent banks par to i dis NEW YORE. Solvent banks par to i dis | So vent banks | li die |
| MAINE. Solvent banks dis NEW HAMPSHIRE | KENTUCKY. | |
| Solvent banks dis | Selvent banks | li dis |
| Solvent banks dis | State hank | 1i die |
| VERMONE | 11.1.1 90 14. | |
| Solvent banks 1 die | Selvent banks | 4 d:s |
| Solvent banks dis | Missouri. | 11 die |
| MASSACHUSETTS. | TENNESSEE. | 11 die |
| Solvent banks 4 dis | Old banks | 5 qie |
| RHODE ISLAND. | MICHIGAN. | |
| Solvent Danks 1 dis | Solvent banks | 4 dis |
| Solvent banks i dis VIRGINIA. Solvent banks St dis | Wisconsin. | 4 3 1 4 |
| DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. | TEXAS. | |
| DISTRICT OF COLUMNIA. Solvent banks 4 dis Norte Carolina. Solvent banks 4 dis Canada. | Commercial and As- | |
| Solvent same | rinuitural bk, bai- | - |
| CANADA. | A SECON. | 80 4:8 |
| Solvent banks 1 dis | i | |

A medical student, under examination, being asked the different effect of heat and cold, replied,-" Heat expands and cold contracts." Quite right; can you give me an example?" Yes, sir. In summer, which is hot, the days are longer; but in winter, which is cold, the days are shorter."

All truth, says Dr. Johnson, is not indeed of equal importance; but if little violations are allowed, every violation will in time be thought little.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST May be obtained weekly at the Periodical Depets of DEXTER & BROTHER, Nos. 14 and 16 Ann St., N. Y ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau St., N. Y.

HENRY TAYLOR, Baltimore, Md. BURNHAM, FEDERHEN & CO., Boston, Mass. SAFFORD & PARK, Norwich, Cons. HUNT & MINER, Pittsburg. S. W. PEASE & CO., 28 West 6th St., Cincinnati, O. McNALLY & CO., 75 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

A. GUNTER, No. 99 Third St, Louisville, Ky. HAGAN & BROTHER, Nachville, Tenn. ELI ADAMS, Davenport, Iowa. E. SEMON, Richmond, Va. MILTON BOULEMET, Mobile, Ala.

J. C. MORGAN, New Orleans, La. JAMES DAVENPORT, St. Paul, Minnesota, Periodical dealers generally throughout the United States have it for sale.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE

BREADSTUFFS—The late advices from Europe, although of an unfavorable character, have had no perceptible effect upon the market. The export demand has been limited, but with a fair home consumpmand has been limited, but with a fair home consumptive demand, and a material falling off in the receipts, holders have been finner in their demands, and at the close prices were refused which would have been secepted early in the week. The sales for export comprise 8000 bhis, at \$4.37 \cong 6.4.50 \cong b bbis for superfine: \$4,75.05 for Pennsylvania and Wessern extra; and \$5,25.06 for extra family and fancy, but at the close holders refused our lowest quotation. There has been \$5,25.66 for extra family and fancy, but at the close holders refused our lowest quotation. There has been a steady demand for the supply of the retailers and bakers within the range of these quotations. Rve Flour has been quiet, and only 300 bbls soid at \$3.63,25, the latter rate for extra. Corn Meal has been more inquired after, and 1500 bbls Pennsylvania sold at \$2.87% \$\frac{1}{2}\$\$ bbl, including 500 Brandywine on terms not made public.

82.87% \$\psi\$ bbl, including 500 Brandywine on terms not made public. GRAIN—Supplies of Wheat come forward very slowly, but the demand for it has been limited. The sales comprise 18,000 bus Southern, Pennsylvania and Western at \$1\pi 1.08 \$\psi\$ bus for fair and prime Red, and \$1.15\pi 1.30 for White, including some choice Kentucky at \$1,35. 3000 bus Pennsylvania Rye brought 70c. There has been a good demand for Corn, and about 30,000 bus Yellow, in store and toarrive, sold at 60c. Oats have been in request, and have advanced to per bushel. Sales of 10,000 bushels at 35 cents for Pennsylvania, and 3\pi e for Southern, including 4000 bushels to arrive after the opening of the canal at the shels to arrive after the opening of the canal at the

bushels to arrive after the opening of the canal at the former rate.

PROVISIONS—The receipts and stocks of all descriptions continue light. There is a limited demand for Pork, and the sakes have been only in small lots at \$16,50 e17 \ \text{w} \text{ bid}, \text{ cash} \text{ and \$60 days, for Western Mess, and \$16 for Prime. Sales of City Packed Mess Beef for ships stores, at \$17, \text{ cash}. Bacon—There is but little stock here, and very little coming forward. Sales of 150 \text{ cask, Hams at 10\fo e18, cash and 60 days; Sides at 9\fo e100, and Shoulders at 7\fo e80. There has been a fair demand for Green Salted Meats, but the absence of supplies restricts operations. Sales of Hams, in salt and pickle, at 9\fo e10, city Sides at \$8\fo e10, and Shoulders at 7\sigma^7\fo e^8 \text{ b, 60 days. Lard —The demand has been limited, but holders are firm at the advance noted last week, as there is very little coming forward. Sales of 300 bobs and therees at 10\fo e10\fo e10\sigma city and better in the little of the complete of the salt of the complete of the comp in tubs and barrels at 10 ½c; Country at 9 ½ 69 ½c, and kegs at 11 ±11 ½c \$\sigma\$ b, cash and 60 days. Butter is quiet, but prices are unchanged. Sales of 10,000 bs quiet, but prices are unchanged. Sales of 10,000 hs Solid Packed at 10% of 11% c, and Roll at 13 of 16c by h, cash, as in quality. Prices of Eggs and Cheese are un-

changed.

BARK—Quercitron Bark continues in demand at \$239,500.00 ton. The stock is extremely light, and holders now refuse this figure. Nothing doing,in holders now refuse this again.

Tanners' Bark.

BEESWAX—Is unchanged. Small sales of good yellow at 27% \$250 \$\text{W}\$ th, cash.

CANDLES—There is a steady inquiry for Adamantine, and further sales of 500 boxes city manufactured have been made at 17\$\text{o}\$150 \$\text{W}\$ th, 4 and 6 mos. The recent advance in the raw material has caused more firmness. Prices of Sperm and Tallow continue as less quoted.

last quoted.

COAL—Dullness is the only remarkable feature in the market. There is no demand for shipment, and the limited amount now coming forward by railroads is mostly taken for consumption along the route of transportation.
COFFEE—There has been a good inquiry, and prices are very firm. Sales of 1500 bags Rio at 9% at 1½ c

bags Cape at 10% of 0%c, and 200 bags Laguayra at bags cape at 10 % of 10 % c, and 200 bags Laguayra at 11 % c.

COPPER—English Sheathing Copper and Yellow Metal are held rather higher under the advices from Europe, but there has been nothing doing.

COTTON—The foreign accounts have again been favorable, but the market has been extremely quiet,

favorable, but the market has been extremely quiet, owing to the fact that there is very little coming forward, and the stock is nearly exhausted. Sales of 300 bales Upland at 12% 013%c * b, cash.

DRUGS AND DYES—Prices have undergone no essential change, and trade generally has been quiet.—Sales of Bieaching Powder at 4.04%c, Soda Ash at 2% 03%c, Cochineal at 81,05; 150 tons Crude Brimstone on private terms. and Alum at 2% 02%c * b.

FEATHERS—Continue in limited request. Small sales of good Western at 4004lc * b, short time.

FISH—There has been rather more demand for Mackerel, and the dealers have advanced their prices 25c * bbl. 300 bbls medium No1 sold from the land ing at \$11 * bbl. Small sales from store at \$11.25e 25c * bbl. 300 bbls medium No 1 sold from the land ing at \$11 \$25 bbl. Small sales from store at \$1,25 of 11,50 for medium No 1; \$10,50 for medium No 2; \$9,25 of 9,50 for No 3. Codifish are firmer and sell at \$3,25 of 3,37 %. Pickled Herring are dull at \$3,25 of 3,37 %. Pickled Herring are dull at \$3,25 of 3,50 \$25 bbl. FRUIT—A cargo of Messina Oranges and Lemons have arrived, but is not disposed of. The stock of Raisins is low, and Bunch are held at \$2,60 \$25 bbl. Domestic Fruit has been very quiet. Sales of dried Apples at 6 of 6 % c \$25 bbl. dried Peaches at 11 of 12c, unpared and pared at 14 of 18c, according to quality. Cranberries are worth \$10 of 12 \$25 bbl.

GINSENG—Is scarce. The last sale Crude was at 45c 42 bb. cash.

45c ♥ b, cash.
GUANO—The demand continues limited. We quote Peruvian at \$51æ53 ♥ ton, cash, and North Pa-HEMP-Has been extremely quiet, and no sales have

HIDES-There have been no sale since our last no HOPS-Continues dull. Small sales of first sort new crop Eastern and Western at 6 @ 10c 4 1 b. INDIGO-Is held with much firmness, but there is

INDIGO—Is held with much firmness, but there is nothing doing.

IRON—The market continues quiet, but holders are firm in their demand, with further sales of 400x500 tons Anthracite at \$21 for No 1, \$20 for No 2, and \$19 for No 3, cash. It is reported that \$610,000 tons have been sold, deliverable on the Susquehanna, on terms not made public. Scotch Pig is nominally held at \$25. Charcoal Blooms are held at \$75, and Northern at \$42,50x43. No change in manufactured Iron of any description.

description.

LEAD—The stock of Pig Lead is very light, and holders are firm at the late advance.

LEATHER—There has been rather more demand, but prices remain without change.

LUMBER—There has been comparatively nothing doing, and prices are about nominal for all descriptions.

tions.

MOLASSES—There has been a good demand for New Orleans, and 400 x 500 bbls sold at 30 x 35c, 4 mos, and 100 hhds Cuba Muscovado at 25c, on time.

NAVAL STORES—Supplies come forward slowly. The stock of Spirits of Turpentine in first hands has become exhausted. Small sales have been effected at 50c w gallon, cash, which is a further advance. Small sales of common and No. 1 Rosin at \$1,40x 2 bbl. Prices of Tar and Pitch continue as last quoted.

OH.S—There has been only a very limited demand for Fish Oils, but prices are steadily maintained. Lard Oil is firmer, and holders now ask 90 x 95c, 60 days, for No. 1 Winter. Linseed Oil is seling at 51x 53 2

No. 1 Winter. Linseed Oil is selling at 51æ53c and gallon. Burning Fluid and Pine Oil have advanced, in consequence of the advance in Whiskey and Spirits

SEED3-Cloverseed was dull early in the week, and SEEDS—Cloverseed was duit earry in the week, and fell off 50c \$\psi\$ bush, but since a spirited inquiry has sprung up and this decline has been recovered. Sales of 5000 bush at \$4,37\%, 65 \$\psi\$ 64 hs, closing at the latter figure for prime, and about 50 tons from second hands for export at \$5,2565,37\%. Small sales of Timothy at \$2,37\%, 62,50 \$\psi\$ bush. In Flaxseed nothing states.

mothy at \$2,37% \$2,50 \$\psi\$ bush. In Flaxseed nothing doing.

SPICES—Nutmegs have materially advanced, and holders now ask \$6\psi\$ 70c. 100 bags Pimento sold at \$\psi\$ \$\cdot\ \text{to}\$ b, cash. Cloves are held higher.

SPIRITS—The sales of Brandy and Gin have been to a moderate extent, without change in prices. N E Rum commands \$34\psi\$ 50c. Whiskey is in steady request, and prices are firmly maintained. Sales of Penna and Ohio bils at \$22\psi\$ 20c; hhds at \$21\psi\$ c, closing very dull.

SUGAR—The market has been firm, with a steady demand for the supply of the trade. Sales of \$600 hhds Cuba at \$\psi\$ \$\psi\$ \$\psi\$ \$\psi\$ \$\psi\$ c, and New Orleans at \$\psi\$ \$\psi\$ 70 \$\psi\$ h, cash.

cash.
TALLOW—But little offering. Sales of City Rendered at 10% offer 2 %, cash.
TEAS—The upward tendency noted for some time past still continues, and there is a fair inquiry
TOBACCO—the demand has been limited for both Leaf and Manufactured, and for the former prices fa-

WINES-The sales have been of an unimportant WOOL-There has been some inquiry for the Eastward, but the transactions have been limited com-prising 70 a 80.000 lbs, at 24 a 25c for No. 1 Pulled: 27 a 28c for Merino, and 29 a 37c a lb, cash, for Fleece. From the Nese York Times.

We would commend the following letter from Dr. S. S. Fitch of this city to the sta vation of that class of invalids o whom it refers. It certain y contains interesting, and we doubt not, important again tions:

Sudden Deaths from Heart Disease. To the Editor of the N. Y. Tin 's:-

To the Editor of the N. Y. The 'es:—

DEAR SIE:—Will you permit me to lay before the readers of The Times a few suggestions in relation to the sudden termination of life fore what is usually supposed to be Disease of the Heart.

Instances of saiden death, in which the victims are stricken down while apparently in full hea. 'th and strength, and, as it is generally supposed, without a noment's warning, are frequent. The cause of these dean he we almost invariably find stated to be Disease of the Heart. But I am consident that me majority of instances and he is not the fact. True, sudden deaths so occur from organis disease of the heart alcome, but they are compositively rare, and are always preceded by a certain course of symptoms peculiar to this disease. In many of the case referred to, these symptoms are absent, and often post-mortem examinations reveal no trooms of a disordered heart. What, then, is the true secret of these mysterious destha! I answer, simple indigestion, accomposited by greater or less destee of feelleness in the action of the heart. In very many of these cases death results from a stopping or detention of the undigestion or partially signested food in the atomach, or in the disodenium, and a consequent evolution of gas or fishes in those organs. They become distended, the circulation of the blood is impeded, the heart is pressed upon, and being chronically work, it smothered, as it were. It labors for a time, perhaps, consulsively to farow off its burden, and finally contracts upon itself and ceases to beat. Of course life is terminated instantly, But while the case of these sudden deaths are thus sumple, there are great numbers of person in imminent danger from them, and they can be removed only by well-adapted treatment and remedies.

The indigestion spoken office not one of the ordinary forms of dyspepsia so called. It is peculiar, and requires

are great numbers of persons in imminent dauger from them, and they can be removed only by well-adapted treatment and remedies.

The indigestion spoken off is not one of the ordinary forms of dy spersia so called. It is peculical, and requires a peculiar treatment. The persons most inside to it are those of full habit, particularly elderly persons of full habit, good livers, sedeniary people who take not much exercise, while perhaps their mental labors are severe; those who can their mental abors are severe; those who can their meals at irregular hours, stell all who are subject to extansing a from any female complaint. Its symptoms usually are a feeting of great fullness at the stomach, with a languor and dullness, particularly after cating even a moderate meal; singish circulation of the blood; often an unpleasant, dull, dead tecting in the left breast and side; sometimes severe pain, prehaps severe palpitation of fluttering, or a throbbing at the pit of the stomach; a tendency of blood to the head, slu, gish condition of the bovels, etc. Sometimes the a pectite is poor, sometimes even too good. Persons affected in this way are, oftener than they suppose, on the very-vege of extreme danger. It is this class that are peculiarly liable to be attacked with paralysis and a poplexy. They should not permit the hazardous condition to continue a day.—Amons many cases of the character described, which have come under my treatment, and with very satisfactory results, is a very markedone of a prominent and well known.

LETTER FROM THE HON. JOHN KELLY, MEMBER OF CONGRESS JROM NEW YORK CITT.

Dr. S. S. FITCH—My Dear Sir:—Supposing that others, afflicted as I have been may be benefited by the kinowledge and use of your remedies and treatment, I am induced to write you this communication. You may make any use of it you deem proper. For a number of years I had been afflicted with what I supposed to be a disease of the heart and left side—occasionally violent palpitation and fluttering of the heart; the circulation of the blood seemed to be slow and obstructed in some way, my digostion was very imperfect. I was nervous and despondent—was troubled with headache very much, and had turns of a sinking, faint, prostrate feeling, which were distreasing and alarmed me. Having tried numerous remedies as recommended by physicians, and without any apparent benefit. I gave up all hope of obtaining relief, when I was advised by a friend of mine to estil upon you, as he felt confident that you would be able to relieve ric. I am glad to inform you that his presidetions have been fully verified. The medicines and treatment you prescribed for my case have had well-mith a miraculous effect upon my system. I am now nearly restored to my former usual good health, and, by the aid of your remedies and the help of a kind Providence. I hope family to be completely so. I would most certainly recommend your treatment to any who may be afflicted as I have been.

Permit me to add that I prefer to receive a visit from my patterns, and have the opportunity of a personal examination, if possible. But this is not absolutely necessary. I have so arranged my practice and remedies that I can treat patients at a distance, sending the remedies by express, and conducting the treatment by letters, on receipt of a full statement of the condition of the patient, with all the symptoms. Address

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There are many persons afflicted with the above diseas and should give the following their attention:

and should give the following their attention:

"This is to certify, that I have been troubled with the palpitation of the heart for several years, and at times so severe that I could not lay down and sleep at night, and after applying several remedies and found no relief. I procured of the Agent, P. A. Huliman, one bottle of Hoof-land's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of Philadelphia, and I found so much relief from one, I continued to use it, and now I am perfectly relieved of the disease, and I do recommend it to all who may be afflicted with the same disease, as I am satisfied it is a valuable medicine."

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IT EMPLOYMENT FOR THE YEAR.—Person out of employment may find that which is both profitable and pleasant by addressing ROBERT SEARS, Publisher, 181 William Street, New York.

MARRIAGES.

Marriage notices must always be accompanied by reaponable name.

On the 17th ultimo, by the Rev. J. E. Meredith, Mrs. Ann George, of Philadelphia, to Mr. WILLIAM HELLYER, of Bucks county, Pa. On Tuesday evening, Feb. 16th, at the residence of Judge Boal, near Boalsburg, Pa. by the Rev. R. Hammil, Mr. Thomas Dale, to Miss Mary Boal. [Weekly North American and Dollar Newspaper ploase copy.]
On the 18th ultimo, by the Rev. Jos. H. hennard, Mr. Bersson Chawford, to Miss Jane Anna F. Adams, both of this city. ooth of this city.
On the 17th ultimo, by the Rev. N. Heston, Mr. William T. Mezick, to Miss Ann Colling, both of this On the 22d ultimo, by the Rev. Wesley Kenney, Mr. Thomas Coates, of Frankford, to Debokah B. Smith, of Bridesburg.
On the 15th ultimo, by the Rev. Jos. H. Kennard. Mr.
JOSHUA TAYLOR. to Miss AMANDA HEWETT, both of JOSHUA TAYLOR, to Miss AMANDA HEWETT, both of this city.
On the 18th ultime, by the Rev. L. Parmely, Mr. Joshua Vaughan, to Miss Sue S. Price, all of Lower Morion. Merion.
On the 18th ultimo, by Friends' Ceremony, EDWARD
W. HALL, of Doylestown Township, Bucks county, to
HANNAH E. SPACKMAN, of West Vincent Township. Chester county.

On the 22d ultimo, by the Rev. J. S. Miller, Mr. Nicholas A. Werzell, to Miss Amanda M. Love, both of Mount Holly, N. J.

On the 22d ultimo, by the Rev. John C. Baker, Mr. Samuel Benner, to Miss Barbara A. Bilger, both of Montgomery county. Monigomery county.
On the 22d ultimo, by the Rev. Joseph T. Cooper, Mr.
JOHN EATON, to Miss ELIZA J. McLEAN, both of this oily.
On the 16th ultimo, by the Rev. J. L. McKim, Mr. T.
JENIFER ADAMS, of Wilmington, Del. to Mrs. MARY A.
WAPLES, of Milford.

DEATHS.

1 Not: ues of Deaths must always be accompanie by a responsible name.

On the 22d ultimo, in Camden, Mr. JOHN T. HAMMITT, aged 34 years.
On the 22d ultimo, Mrs. SARAH E. widow of the late J.
W. Harnott, aged 22 years.
On the 22d ultimo, Mrs. MARGARET MONTGOMERY, On the 22d ultimo, Mrs. MARWARE I MAY Seed 47.

On the 21st ultimo, Mrs. Anna M. Riley, aged 47.

At Frankford, on the 22d ultimo, William C. son of W. C. and Martha M. Hawkes.

On the 22d ultimo, Miss Eleanor, daughter of Samuel and Margaret E. Hallman, aged 16 years.

On the 21st ultimo, Mrs. Martha Riley, aged 63.

On the 22d ultimo, Col. Hylicer Ruan, late of Santa Cruz, aged 48 years. On the 22d ultimo, Col. Hylioer Runn, iste of Santa Cruz, aged 43 years.
On the 19th ultimo, Elizabeth, wife of Robt. Keys.
On the 19th ultimo, Mrs. Catharine Smith, wife of Chas. Robrbacher, aged 21 years.
At Camden, on the 20th ultimo, Adam Louderback, aged 70 years.
On the 19th ultimo, Joseph Williams, aged 35 years.
On the 20th ultimo, Mary Ann, wife of Daniel Jacobs, aced 39 years. On the 29th mitimo, MARI FRANCE and 39 years.
On the 29th ultimo, Mrs. Ann Henderson, ared 27.
On the 29th ultimo, Margarette, wife of John Sauer, aged 37 years.
On the 18th ultimo, Samuel Roberts, aged 28 years.
On the 22d ultimo, Thomas H. Rilby, aged 32 years.
On the 19th ultimo, Miriam, widow of the late J. Crid-land aged 33 years. and, aged 73 years. On the 22d ultimo, Ann Mudford, aged 42 years. On the 22d ultimo, Mrs. Mary M. Purseglove, age On the 24th ultimo, MARY MARSHALL, aged 77 years.

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Wit and humor.

IRISH DROLLERY.

An amusing story of Daines Barrington, Recorder of Bristol, is recorded by one of the British papers. Having to appear for the plaintiff in a case at a winter assize at Clonmel, he "let into" the defendant in ne measured terms. The individual inveighed against not being present, only heard of the invectives. After Barrington, however, had got back to Dublin, the Tipperary man lest no time in paying his compliments to the counsel. He rode all day and night, and, covered with sleet, arrived before Barrington's residence in Harcourt street, Dublin. Throwing the bridle of his smoking horse over the railing of the area, he announced his arrival by a thundering knock at the door, which nearly shook the street. Barrington's valet answered the summons, and opening the street door, beheld the apparition of a rough-coated Tipperary fire-eater, with a large stick under his arm, and the sleet sticking to his large bushy whiskers.

" Is your master up !" demanded the visitor, in a voice that gave some intimation of the object of his journey.

"No," answered the man.

"Then give him my compliments and say Mr. Foley (he'll know the man) will be glad to see

The valet went up stairs and told his master, who was in bed, the purport of his early "Then don't let Mr. Foley in for your life,"

said Barrington, "for it's not a hare and a brace of ducks he has come to present me with." The man was leaving the bedroom when a

rough wet coat pushed by him, while a thick voice said, "by your leave," at the same moment Brown is the greatest scoundrel alive, and Mr. Foley entered the bedroom.

"You know my business, sir," said he to Barrington: "I have made a journey to teach you manners, and it is not my purpose to return until I have broken every bone in your body;" and at the same time he cut a figure eight with his shelalah before the cheval glass.

"You do not mean to say you would murder me in bed ?" exclaimed Daines, who had as much honor as cool courage.

"No," replied the other, "but get up as soon as you can."

"Yes," replied Daines, "that you might fell me the moment I put my body out of the blankets."

"No," replied the other. "I pledge you my honor I will not touch you till you are out of bed."

" You wont ?" "I won't."

"Upon your honor ?" "On my honor."

"That is enough," said Daines, turning over and making himself very comfortable, and seeming as though he meant to fall asleep. "I have the honor of an Irish gentleman, and may rest as safe as though I were under the Castle

ly astonished at 'he pretended sleeper, but soon Daines began to snore.

"Hallo!" says Mr. Foley, "aren't you going

to get up !"

" No," said Daines, "I have the honor of an Irish gentleman, that he will not strike me in bed, so I am sure I am not going to get up to have my bones broken; I'll never get up again. In the meantime, Mr. Foley, if you should want your breakfast, ring the bell; the best in the house is at your service. The morning paper will be here presently, but be sure to air it before reading, for there is nothing from which a man so quickly catches a cold as reading a damp journal." and Daines once more affected to go to

The Tipperary man had fun in him as well as ferocity; he could not resist the cunning of Rochester. Numerous were the remarks, and time generally, and only produces you a little the counsel, so, laughing aloud, he exclaimed.

"Get up, Mr. Barrington, for in bed or out of bed. I have not the heart to hurt so droll a head."

The result was, that in less than an hour afterwards, Daines and his intended murderer were sitting down to a warm breakfast, the latter only intent upon assaulting a dish of smo king chops,

RESTING HER BONES .- "Well, Missus, I'se a goin' to leave you," said Molly to her mistress. whom she had loved and grown fat with for a good many years. "Going to leave me, Molly! why, where are you going?" "Oh, I'se going to get married; I've worked long enough, and had gone. I'm going to restamy bones." Of course Mrs. Jones could make no objection to this common and natural female frailty. So Molly went, and nothing was heard of her for a year or two, when she came back, poor and emaciated, having lost her husband, and all the rest of human ille human nature is heir to having fallen upon her. Mrs. Jones was much surprised to see her coming, and said to her-"Well, Molly, have you 'rested your bones?'" "Golly, Missus, I'se rested my jaw bones, and dom's all the bones I've rested."

BENEFIT OF A STEAM CHOIR.-A writer is the Religious Telescope approves the recent introduction of steam in "propelling" church organs, because "steam never winks at some started; never titters and laughs at each turn of army was stationed there. His team conone across the room just before the piece is the music; never blushes or sticks up its fan 'efore its face, nor hangs its head; never whispers during the sermon; never turns over the notebook to find the time during prayer, nor gazes over the congregation to see who is kneeling; never writes notes and passes them while the minister is preaching. For these reasons," says the writer, "if singing is to be done by proxy, let us employ steam."

A PROFESSIONAL CARD.—The subscriber in forms her friends, and the public generally, that she continues to invent and circulate lies of every description, on most reasonable terms, at the shortest notice. Persons requiring her services are referred to any of the most respectable families in the neighborhood in which she re-

N. B.-Characters ruined, or only partially in-

A HARD WITNESS.

The following dialogue, which occurred several years ago, between a lawyer and a witness. in a justice's court not a great many thousand miles from this place, is worth relating:

It seems that Mr. Jones loaned Mr. Smith horse, which died while in his (Smith's) possession. Mr. Jones brought suit to recover the value of the horse, attributing his death to bad treatment. During the course of the trial, a witness (Mr. Brown) was called to the stand to testify as to how Mr. Smith treated horses.

Lawyer (with a bland and confidence-invoking smile)-Well, sir, how does Mr. Smith generally

Witness (with a very merry twinkle in his eye, otherwise imperturbable)—A straddle, I be-

Lawyer (with a scarcely perceptible flush of vexation upon his cheek, but still speaking in his smoothest tones)-But, air, what gait does Witness-He never rides any gates, sir. His

boys ride all the gates. Lawyer (his bland smile gone, and his voice

slightly husky)-But how does he ride when in company with others?

Witness-Keeps up if his horse is able; if not he goes behind.

Lawyer (triumphantly, and in perfect fury,) -How does he ride when alone, sir ?

Witness-Don't know-never was with him when he was alone. Lawyer-I have done with you, sir.

This last remark of the disciple of Blackstone given in that peculiarly fearful whisper, indicative of suddenly checked and temporarily subdued anger and mortification-anger at the imperturbation and knavery of the witness, and mortification at his total failure to elicit anything beneficial to his client. He continues to aver, with many emphatic expletives, that hasn't sense enough to answer a plain question

THE FRENCHMAN'S REVENGE.

The following anecdote, which we give from memory, became current during the suspension of specie payments in the financial crisis of

A Frenchman rushed into one of the banks soon after the general suspension, with a hundred dollar bill in his hands, and demanded the specie for it.

Frenchman-Vill you pay zis bill? Vill you give me ze monnaie?

Teller (blandly)-We cannot redeem it at present. We have suspended

Frenchman-Suspende! Vot's zat? Hung by ze neck like one dam thieving dog? Oh, no, sare! You do deceive me, sare! I vill ave d'or l'argent-what you call ze gold, ze silvare' ze coppare! Teller-We will redeem our notes when other

banks redeem theirs.

Frenchman-When ze oder banks redim zares! By gar, ze oder banks say ze same, sare! I vill shoot you, sare-viz ze peestole, ze gon, ze cannon, sare!

Teller-You had better wait, sir-you had

Frenchman (excitedly)-By gar, I vill not wait! I vill not keep-vot you call !-cold! I vill ave, by gar, revenge !- Sacre! I tear your paper note all in leetle piece! I chew him (Suiting the action to the word.) I spit on him I stamp on him! You looze your leetle dam billet note! There, sare-I am revenge! I am, by gar, r-r-revenge !"

Having destroyed the note, looking full defiance at the cashier, tellers, and all others present -the little Frenchman stalked out of the bank with the air of a Napoleon.

BUFFALO UPON ROCHESTER.-Day before vesterday, a number of gentlemen boarders at one of our popular hotels, were in the office of much more indignant than complimentary. One remarked that it was a very hard place-very few honest people, and those were being rapidly ruined by vicious example. Another remarked that there were more people in Rochester that had they their deserts, would be in Auburn, than any other city in the Union. The latter speaker was endorsed by his companions; and other remarks not quite as complimentary as the fore at present .- New England Farmer. going followed. All at once, a short, very thinfaced men, tree up indignantly, and stated that they had better hold up—that he was from Roed up to the landlord, and inquired where they

"Why ?" said the landlord; "arn't you from Rochester ?"

"Yes," said Rochester.

"Oh, well," resumed the landlord, "that accounts for their abserce; they've gone up to double lock their rooms, -they'll be back in a few minutes "

Rochester departed in a reflective mood. Buffalo Times and Republic.

AN EXPERIMENT WITH RATTLESNAKES .-The Hartfor's Times is publishing a series of sketches of revolutionary times, entitled "South Windsor 'Sketches," from which we extract the followir & :- Mr. Thomas Bancroft, father of the preser & James Bancroft, of this town, conveyed a lead of salt to Mount Independence, on Lake Champlain, opposite Ticonderoga, while the sisted of a pair of large cattle and a horse in front. While there, a den containing numerous rattlesnakes was discovered on the hill. An experiment was instituted to test their antipathy to the white ash leaf. A row of ash leaves were strewn around the den on three sides, and the circle was completed by a row of ignited brushwood. A sheaf of straw placed in a cavity at the windward side of the den was then set on fire, and their snakeships soon made their appearance in great numbers within the ring. On approaching the ash leaves they recoiled, apparently with the greatest dread, and setually passed through the fire in their retreat towards the lake, in preference to passing over the white

AN IDEA OF HEAVEN .- The London Times chronicles the following speech of an illiterate same time tramping it firmly and evenly all over stamp well. laborer, relative to the joys of heaven :- "I the bed. If the manure is too dry, you must I have found by experience that posts set in jured, by the family or piece. Village, house and wonder, Bill, whether it is true what they say of water it as you fill. Throw on the water plentitea-table lies told open any subject, and at a mo- heaven being so happy-whether, new, it can be fully, for you can't make it too wet, and if too not be thrown out by the frost, which is the ment's notice. Hists and insinuations by the happier than sitting in the public ever a good jug dry it will not heat at all. Over this, put about main difficulty to overcome; it is a very essential gross, dozen, or single, with a liberal allowance of ale, with a fiddle going! I don't know a plea-KITTY CLACKER. | sure as comes up to that."



THE frightful figure that nearly terrified Old Fogy and his Wife out of their wits-and which proved, after all, to be only an ordinary mortal, carrying roasted chestnuts!

Agricultural.

TREATMENT OF COWS.

I have weighed the hay, &c., used by my cows, at different times, so that I know nearly how much has been consumed. About one-half the fodder used was corn stover and barley straw, the other half, English hay, meadow hay and rowen, all cut and mixed as stated in your paper, the value of which would not exceed \$10 per ton. The price received for my milk last year was 22 cents per can, of eight quarts each, from April 1st to October 1st, and 32 cents per can the other six months of the year. The milk was kept at home at different times, equal to one month, all of which was valued at the lowest price. This was made into butter and cheese, and used in the family. No account has been made of the milk used in the family for ordinary purposes. The amount, at those prices. was, for each of the seven cows \$81,10.

Cost of keeping at my estimate, as follows: 20 pounds of fodder per day for 213 days, at

6% cents' worth of meal or shorts a day for the same time

Roots, mostly ruta-bagas Pasturing and green corn fodder the other 152 days, valued at 75 cents per week

Cost of keeping each cow

I should not have troubled you with this comnunication, had it not been for the purpose of correcting the inference drawn from your remarks, that my cows live and do well on twelve pounds of hay per day. ELMER BRIGHAM.

REMARKS.—Twenty pounds of hay each day for a cow, and meal beside! Why, 'tis a mountain of fodder! Fourteen pounds of hay a day is all we give a twelve-hundred horse, with a little meal, and work him hard at that. We were in a stable the other day, where 400 horses are kept, and they were in excellent condition, too, and all the hay they eat in 24 hours is barely seven pounds! and coarse out and corn meal enough to make it up to 20 pounds-just as many pounds as you give one cow; your cow the hotel conversing. They were talking of lies down, sleeps, chews her cud, has a good milk, while the horses of which we speak perform prodigies of labor every day, in hauling all sorts of human beings up and down Broadway, New York. We are inclined to believe that when the true mode of feeding neat stock is ascertained, 12 pounds of good hay and 6 cents' worth of corn meal will produce results as good as those realized from your more liberal feeding

HOT BEDS

chester-he was. All at once the company re- For starting early vegetables, should be made tired. The much astonished Rochesterian walk- from the 20th of Feb. to 1st of March, for which we will give your readers some directions; not, however, for professional gardeners, but for plain farmers. For the supply of an ordinary family, make a frame of two inch boards (if you have them, if not, lighter ones will do.) say about ten feet long, and five feet wide, or, what is better, procure about four pieces of hot bed sash, about three feet wide, and five or six feet long, and then make your frame so that these will cover it snugly. Next, select a sunny situation, the less exposed to cold winds the better; set your frame so much inclined to the south that when you put your glass in it, the water will run off readily. Now procure four stakes-pieces of scantling are est-and sharpen one end of them; drive them firmly into the ground at each corner of your frame, to which spike your frame, thus making it firm and enabling you to give it the proper in-

Next dig a pit a little less than your frame. and inside of it, so deep that from the top of the frame to the bottom of the pit shall be from thirty to thirty-five inches. Now if your land is not underlaid with gravel so as to leach the water down readily, you must cut a drain which will drain it quickly, and to the very bottom; don't neglect this, for you might as well try to make a fire under water, as to raise the beat in hot bed while it centains water. Now get some long or undecomposed manure, that which has never been moved is best, though any will do that has plenty of litter in it, such as straw, hav or corn stalks, if mixed with saw dust it manure well, so as to break all the lumps, at the

frame. Put on your sash (filled with glass of course,) and bank up carefully around your frame to within two inches of the top, and then let it stand to heat up until the first or rank heat passes off, which will generally take about four or five days.

It is now ready to receive the seeds-tomato cabbago, pepper, egg plant, cauliflower, broccoli. and early blood turnip beet-all pay well for starting in the hot bed, the latter especially, being very fine when started early, and then set out in good soil as soon as the spring opens. We have had them as large as a pint cup by the first days of June, and considered them quite a luxury. Take a board that will reach nearly across your bed, and sharpen one edge of it, with which lay out a row, making it about an inch deep, in which drop your seed, and then make another close to it, and so on till you have finished; then smooth it all over carefully, press ing the soil slightly on the seed. Some sow on the top and rake in, but we never get a good growth that way, as, in fact, we never made anything yet by doing our work the lazy way. All the bed will want now for some two weeks is close attention. When the sun shines, give it air by raising the sash a little. This must be regulated by the heat; if very hot, raise the higher, 13.32 and vice versa. Den't water till your plants are 10,00 up, unless the bed is very hot, and becomes dry, and then keep it up; for if you stop after commencing, you will be apt to have a crust, through which, if your plants come at all, they will come very weak, as a crust deprives them of the benefit of the atmosphere. If the nights should be cold, cover the bed over the glass, with boards, old quilts, buffalo skins, or something else, to keep the heat in, and thus keep your plants from freezing .- Ohio Cultivator.

PUTTING THE BLUSH ON FRUIT.

We have been favored by a friend with copy of the Report of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, for 1857. We find many valuable facts and hints in it. The following has not only amused us, but gives us instruction in the art of beautifying the beautiful.

garden of Mr. John Gordon, of Brighton, Mr. Gordon raises fruit for market, and, of course, becomes acquainted with all the whime and notions of purchasers. He finds that people will buy handsome looking fruit before they will that which is "homely," if it is not of so good of the bird that sat undismayed above the bleedin order to meet this demand, and according to the report of the committee, has succeeded in parting on, or heightening the much wished for external blush and beauty. The committee say that his grounds, which contain some three or four acres, the most of which has been deeply trenched and underdrained, are thickly planted with pear trees, about two-thirds of which are on quince roots, and so thickly planted that he does not grow vegetables among them. He grows but a few varieties, and such only as his experience in the markets show will give the best returns. He says he finds a ready sale for those having a russety skin, while those of a green skin could not be disposed of. All his fruit is carefully gathered by hand, and some four days before designing to market it, he takes his fruit boxes, which are about twenty inches square and six or eight inches deep, and places some woolen substance over the inside bottom; he then places a layer of pears and then a layer of woolen, and another layer of pears, and then another layer of woolen. In no case does he pack more than one layer of fruit.

The fruit is then allowed to go through a succeating process, which serves to give it a rich coloring, and is then sufficiently ripened for market. We asked him if cotton batting would not answer the same purpose? He said cotton would not ripen them so fast; that some woolen substance was better, as being more expeditious, and that it left a finer blush on the skin. He instanced a fact in regard to his Bartletts, that while his were yielding ten dollars per bushel, other wagons by the side of his had pears of the same varieties and equally as large, but which, in consequence of retaining a green skin, were offered at three dollars per bushel. The committee to this statement add the ad-

vice that, for the completion of a good fruit garden, it must be thoroughly underdrained .-Maine Farmer.

DIRECTIONS FOR SETTING POSTS.-Dig a will do, though not heating up quite so thick. hole two feet in diameter, and four feet deep but the heat continuing longer. With this fill set the post in the centre, and fill with stone your pit about eighteen inches, shaking your eighteen inches, then one foot of tan, or fine chips, and fill up with gravel or coarse sand and

six or eight inches of good soil, so as to fill your point, not only for the practicability, but for the bed within about six inches of the top of your durability of a gate of any kind .- N. E. Farmer.

TO MAKE SIMNGLES DURABLE.-About 22 years ago, it fell to my lot to assist in making some thousand oak shingles, which were piled up but a short time until they were soaked for about forty-eight hours in thick lime water -We employed a common pommice trough from the cider-house, used a couple bushels of lime at a time; slaked it in the trough, then put in sufficient water to make the trough about onethird full. This was thoroughly stirred up before putting in the shingles. They were set in on their thick end, which, when the tank was full, made them about half their length Now, whether it was two or four days that

we left them in, I do not remember, but that would matter but little, I should think. When one lot was taken out, another lot was put in, until they were all soaked in that manner. Being rather of the boy order at that time, I got very tired of this (useless as I thought) job, and of course it would make an impression not easily

Twenty years after that time, I happened to get to the old homestead, where everything had undergone a change. The straw shed, upon which the shingles above alluded to, were put in roof, was torn down, the roof and timbers to be used for another purpose. The roof had been cut in regular pieces, to use again. On inquiry. I found it was the same roof we had put on; which at once aroused my curiosity to know how these shingles, which had given me so much trouble, had lasted. To my surprise, My 8, 20, 17, 15, is a lake partly in the United States. I found the roof tight and smooth; I took out My 9, 20, 11, 7, is a sea in Asia. my knife and tried in different places on the shingles, found them almost as hard as bone : and indicated a fair prospect of covering another building for twenty years more, without being done for .- Correspondent of Germantown

SULPHUR FOR INSECTS .- I find that you have no faith that sulphur has any effect on insects or blight, when put into a hole in the trunk of the tree. The Mockernut Hickory on this place, (Mr. Manice's estate) were dying very fast, the cause being an insect eating the buds in the spring and early summer months. About four years ago my employer, Mr. Manice, had holes bored with an augur in the trunk of the tree, to the pith, and then filled with sulphur and the hole stopped up. Since that was done we have lost but few trees. I had no faith in it at the time my employer did it, but such are the results .- Correspondent of Country Gentleman.

FOREST LEAVES FOR HOT BEDS.-It may be well to remind readers that leaves from the forest (especially of oak trees,) are of great service to mix with stable manure for hot beds, in the proportion of one-third, or one-half if the manure is short, as a means of prolonging the period of fermentation and heat. Some care and udgment is necessary in mixing the materials. to secure the proper degree of moisture so as to favor the fermentive process, and not have the pile become dry after a time, as it will some times do, if too many dry leaves or too much straw is incorporated in it. - Ohio Cultivator.

ANECDOTE OF A GAME COCK .- On the me

morable 1st of June (Lord Howe's victory) Captain Berkeley commanded the Marlborough, and petucuz and Le Mutius, each of superior force, and engaged them both. On going into action the captain ordered all the live stock to be thrown overboard, but at the request of his crew permitted them to retain an old game cock, with which they had fought several times. and always with success. In action the Marlborough was so severely handled by her opponents that half the erew were disabled, her captain carried wounded below, her mainmast shot away, and the remainder of the men driven from their quarters. At this very juncture, when the Marlborough was on the point of striking, the old game cock hopped up upon the shattered A committee of the Society visited the fruit stump of a mainmast, and, with a loud and triumphant flapping of the wings, sent forth such a clear and lusty challenge as to be heard in every part of the disabled ship. One universal and gallant cheer from the broken crew arose: they remembered the indomitable courage quality. Mr. G., therefore, set his wits to work | ing horrors of the deck, and every soul on board who could drag his limbs to quarters re-manned the guns, resumed the action, and forced each of his opponents to surrender. A silver medal struck by order of Captain Berkeley was hung npon the neck of the old game cock, who, in the parks and around the princely halls of Goodwood, passed the remainder of his days in honorable safety.

> UNHAPPY HOMES .- Small matters are often eedlessly made subjects of daily comment and blame; and in the end it comes that home is sometimes anything but the happy place we choose to make it out in songs and fictions of various kinds.

> This, when it occurs, is a great pity. I am for making home very happy to children, if it can be managed; which, of course, is not to be made by weak compliances, and having no fixed rules. For no creature is happy, or even free, as Gothe has pointed out, except in the circuit of law. But, once having laid down laws and regulations, all within those bounds should be very kind at home.

Now listen to the captious, querulous scoldings that you may hear, even as you go along the streets, addressed by parents to children; is it not manifest that in after-life there will be too much fear in the children's minds, and a belief that their father and mother never will sympathize with them as others even might-never will forgive them? People of all classes, high and low, err in the same way; and in looking about the world, I have sometimes thought that a thoroughly judicious father is one of the rarest creatures to be met with.

TABLE-TURNING IN CHINA .- In this, as in

many other things, the Chinese are in advance of the practitioners among ourselves. The mode of carrying on this operation is somewhat different from that in vogue in the United States .-The table is turned upside down, upon a pair of chopsticks, laid at right angles over the mouth of a mortar or bowl, filled with water. Four persons lay one hand upon each leg of the table, while the other clasps the free hand of one of the four, and thus the circle is completed. An incantation is now chanted by the "medium," as soon as the table begins to move. The "circle" move with it, and in a minute it is whirling violently upon its axis, until it is thrown violently off its balance, and falls upon the floor. The motion of the table is universally attributed to supernatural agency, but it conjustion with the spirit-world.

The Riddler.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA. WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY BYENING POST.

I am composed of 54 letters

My 22, 45, 2, 20, 50, is a man's name. My 49, 11, 41, 5, 33, 14, 39, is an animal. fy 5, 16, 27, 43, 4, 53, 25, 36, 9, is an article of dress.

My 1, 35, 21, 4, 32, 47, 34, is a celebrated English au-

My 3, 52, 90, 8, is a part of the human body. My 10, 17, 49, 37, 13, 2, is a farming utensil. My 15, 5, 90, 27, 43, 7, 13, 34, is a household article My 5, 20, 30, 34, 26, is a musical instrument

My 4, 19, 20, 31, 28, is a sea of Europe. My 40, 52, 22, 53, 13, 34, is a bird of prey My 46, 7, 37, 19, 23, 31, 27, is a celebrated travedian. My 6, 26, 30, 34, 54, 24, 13, 19, 43, is a capital of one of

My 44, 25, 49, 22, 30, 34, 30, is a country in Europe. My 18, 4, 51, is an article of dress. Germantown, Pa.

GEOGRAPHICAL ENIGMA.

My 1, 9, 17, 4, 8, is one of the United States. My 2, 5, 13, 15, 20, is a mountain in Virginia. My 3, 12, 17, 2, 18, is a county in Pennsylvania. My 4, 17, 7, 15, is a river in Africa

My 5. 3. 18. 17. 14. Is a country in Africa My 6, 9, 20, 17, 10, is a city in France.

My 11, 4, 18, is a cape in the eastern part of the U.S. My 12, 2, 20, 5, 2, 18, is a sound in North America. My 13, 9, 20, 11, 18, 5, 2, is a gulf in Europe My 14, 17, 4, 9, 17, is a mountain in Arabia My 15, 5, 12, 19, is a volcane in Europe.

My 16, 9, 18, is an island in Great Britain. My 17, 7, 1, 8, 12, is a lake in Russin. My 20, 2, 1, 15, is a capital in Europe My 21, 8, 4, 15, 10, 8, 17, is a river in Asia My whole is the name of an educational institute in

Pottstown. MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

I am composed of 9 letters My 1, 8, 4, 2, is an animal. My 2, 8, 4, is a part of the head.

the eastern part of Pennsylvania.

My 5, 2, 8, 4, is a short space of time My 6, 4, 8, 3, 9, is a bird

My 7, 5, 4, 2, is a musical instrument My 8, 3, 3, is a female name. My 9, 2, 8, denotes affirmation My whole was a distinguished American statesmas

Fayette, Alleghany Co., Pa. E. McBRIDE.

CHARADE. WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

In times of old We have been told When heraldry and state were one, And knights in contests.did engage; What me is of valor too were won, In chivalry's dark age; When they by enemies beset,

How have my first each other met, In deadly strife to vie, Resolved to do or die? Need I tell you of my second, What it is or might be reckoned You can guess it very quick, For 'tis found in every creek; If you are my second and third:

No doubt you've seen or of It heard

My whole's a very pretty thing,

Perhaps you often heard it sing.

RIDDLE.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST. I am composed of 6 letters. Omit my 4, 6, and I become a celebrated Roman. Omit my 1, 3, 5, 6, and I become a pronoun. Omit my 1, 2, 4, 6, and I become an interjection Omit my 1, 2, 3, 4, and I become a preposition Omit my 1, 2, 3, and I become a heavy weight. ly whole was an English poet.

PROBLEM.

Pottstown, Pa.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST Two men who own a stick of timber Want each a different kind of lumber Savs A. who needs his boards the longer I'll take the top log, you the under. Agreed, says B. on this condition, That you will make a just division. Giving to each an equal portion ; A tried his skill in mensuration, But could not find a true solution To this same problem, so that he Is still in much perplexity. The log in every way is straight, In length it is just forty feet, While the butt end's diamete Is five feet, three feet the other Being as now I have clearly shown In form a frustrum of a cone. Now you who know geometry, Please clearly show to A and B The length that each respectively Shall have, likewise the quantity, So as to give, as it is meet, Equal contents in cubic feet; Show also the diameter

Where they are sawn one from the other

CONUNDRUMS. IT How could you make a thin person fat? Ass. By throwing him out of the window, he would

Because he stands over six feet without shoes of tockings.

omical as well as conical? Ans .- Hecouse she is very funnel-ly dressed. [Why is the Prince of Wales musing on his namma's government like a rainbow ! Ans.—Because it is the son's (sun's) reflection on a steady reign

ANSWERS TO RIDDLES IN LAST. MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA .- Christopher Coumbus. POETICAL ENIGMA .- Phillis Wheatley Peters. MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA -Hugh Miller, the Scotch geologist. ENIGMA .- Philadelphia. CHARADE .- Napkin. RIDDLE .- Water. CHA-RADE .- Warren (War-wren) ANAGRAMS .-Warra, Monrovia, Brahmaputra, Babel Mandeb, Anglesea, Banjermassin, Lima, San Jose, Mandoza, Beachy Head, West, Catouche. PROBLEM .- 56-12

WAS ENGLAND ONCE A PART OF THE COX. TINENT OF EUROPE!-Geologists refer the separation of England from France to physical features. Sir H. Delabeche contends that it has not been a violent movement, but one of a long period of time: breakers must have been chiefly nstrumental in removing the materials which once filled up the channel. Dr. Buckland doubts whether the separation of the Straits of Dover has taken place within the bistoric period; and Sir Charles Lyell considers it not historically, but